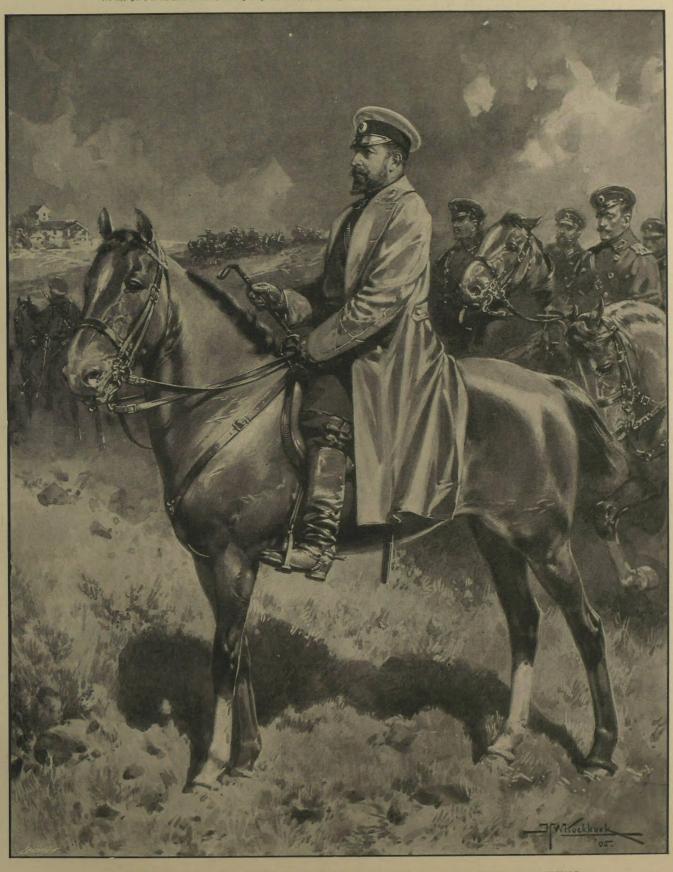
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IN QUEST OF A CROWN: PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA, WHO HAS THIS WEEK VISITED KING EDWARD.

DRAWN BY H. W. KORKKORN

Prince Ferdinand's tour among the Courts of Western Europe is said to be not remotely connected with his desire to exchange the title of Prince for that of King.

OUR NOTE BOOK

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

An American Professor has caused some stir by quoting in jest the proposal that we should be chloroformed at sixty. His countrymen have taken umbrage; they have produced lists of eminent persons who, at sixty and upwards, have shown the greatest vigour of their lives. Professor Osler's argument is that Americans wear more rapidly than Europeans, because of the greater nervous strain. Operators on Wall Street may age years in one exciting week; but the general impression you get from American life is that of boisterous youth. Oliver Wendell Holmes said that his country was like a colt. fond of kicking its heels in the air. What else has the Republic been doing to celebrate the President's formal installation at Washington? Mr. Roosevelt is verging on the fifties, and he has the spirits of a Harvard student. Take Harvard and Cornell and Yale, and knead them together, and throw in the frontiersman and Colonel Cody, and you may have a dim notion of the buoyancy of America's Chief Magistrate. Washington the President surveys the multitude with a genial eye for old friends. He has an Irish tutor, a a genial eye for old friends. He has an Irish tutor, a gentleman who teaches boxing; and, catching sight of this pillar of statecraft, he calls out: "There's Mike—hallo, Mike!" At this irrepressible vivacity our aged Europe gives a groan and fumbles for the chloroform-bottle

Imagine a State ceremony in this country conducted after the Washington model. Try to think of the Lord Mayor, let us say, shouting "Hallo, Mike!" from a platform outside the Mansion House. Think of him receiving visitors who address him by his Christian name, and say, "I'd not have missed seeing you for all the money from hell to Threadneedle Street say it, too, in the hearing of the reporters! Think of Lord Mayor capping it with a suitable repartee. Mr. Roosevelt's repartee, by the way, is said to have disappointed the audience when a cowboy intimated that all the wealth between Tophet and Texas would not have compensated him for missing that sight at The prairie mustang had all his heels in Washington. the air; but the Roosevelt colt was not quite equal to that occasion. Never mind; "Teddy" had sufficiently asserted the immortal youth of the Republic. Parliamentarians considerably his juniors; don't they feel old when they read of his sparkling encounters Descrying in the crowd a Senator who is strongly opposed to his policy of increasing the American Navy, the President genially shouted—"You owe me two battle-ships!" Think of the First Lord of the Admiralty greeting an opponent in this fashion at a Guildhall dinner across the tables! A thrill of horror would run through the assembly, and through the nation. We have a social deity mightier than Gog and Magog: his name is Good Form; and the incense we burn in his honour fills the air, and even obscures

It is no use lamenting. We have no counterpart of the Texan cowboy; no Ettrick Shepherd with the courage to accost the Prime Minister in Palace Yard, slap him on the back and say, "Ou ay, Arthur; ye're a braw laddie!" Politicians speak and write of Mr. Chamberlain as "Joe." Do any venture to cry, "Hallo, Joe!" when his eye is upon them? If you want to see the altar of Good Form shaken, defaced, turned upside down, you must go to fiction. The heroine of Mrs. Humphry Ward's new story is the wife of a Cabinet Minister, and she "cheeks" his chief at her own table, makes open fun of him at a public meeting, and writes a novel in which he cuts an ignominious figure. But the lady who does these an ignominious figure. But the lady who does these original and delightful things is out of her mind, poor dear! "She's mad—I always said so," remarks the Prime Minister complacently. You see what must happen if you should profane the sanctuary of our tutelary god. The high priest and priestesses of Good Form will dismiss you as a lunatic, probably with justice. The citizen who stood up in the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons one evening years ago, and said: "Mr. Speaker, give us a song," was certainly mad. But I catch myself wishing that the Speaker had complied with the request, and thus established a precedent; so it is evident that my mental state is rather shaky.

But we have still some specimens of youthful vigour even among our public men. Look at Mr. Frederic Harrison. Well over seventy, he can write a Byzantine romance, throw off a monograph on Chatham, point a finger of withering scorn at the decay of the House of Commons, and spend his superfluous energy on a counterblast against tobacco that would have roused counterblast against tobacco that would have roused the jealousy of King James of blessed memory. Mr. Harrison will have no compromise with the accursed thing. It begets "many ugly forms and fantasies in the brain." O Peter Pan, who came out of Mr. Barrie's quenchless pipe, what have you to say? That Mr. Harrison has not the honour of knowing you? Well, I can believe that; but even you, dear

Peter, might not soften a moralist who declares that tobacco is "loathsome to most women and decent men, and unworthy of a gentleman," He quotes Ruskin's scorn of those "who would put the filth of tobacco into the first breeze of a May morning." Calverley's pipe did that, and much more-

Sweet when the morn is, gray, Sweet when they've cleared away Lunch, and at close of day Possibly sweetest.

I do not smoke pipes myself, and any smoking when the morn is gray would disquiet me confoundedly. But I know why Calverley is a humorist and Mr. Harrison is not. If he would only take to a pipe at close of day he would be as young as ever, and so much milder!

Will M. Rodin be so good as to make a statue of himself, and present it to a-grateful nation? say we are the nation; that it is our gratitude which envelops M. Rodin whenever he comes amongst us? For he praises our climate in season and out of season; he talks of the "harvest of impressions" an artist reaps from our fogs; he congratulates us because we do not suffer from "a hard and changeless blue sky," meaning, I presume, the sky of France. Certainly our skies are not hard; they melt continually, especially at this time of year. At the clubs there is great argument whether it be more comforting to have a dry winter and east wind or a wet winter and damp socks. This controversy. imagine, does not interest M. Rodin; probably he has never heard of it. I can hear him murmuring Shakspere: "May heaven rain sweet odours on you!" if heaven ever rained anything but grime in London! But M. Rodin sees us through a poetic haze; even the complexion of our statues does not disillusion him. Let him send us his own statue, I repeat, and we will do it honour by keeping it clean!

But just as we are puffed up beyond our wont by this artist's dream, despondency clutches us again because of a strange revelation by Lady Herbert of Lea She had a maid, a Belgian damsel, who died, and left a comfortable sum of money, which seems to have excited litigation. Lady Herbert, at any rate, has made an affidavit, wherein she says that her maid "hated England and everything English." It was the fixed intent of this implacable enemy of ours, had she survived her mistress, never to set foot on our shores again. She would have settled in Rome. I can see her there, correcting antiquities; for instance, that unfortunate remark of an early Pope about the English he saw for the first time: "Non Angli sed Angeli." "Diaboli" is what he ought to have said. This hatred of the English, adds the affidavit, was "one of her greatest characteristics." About the rest of them this interesting document is silent. Why cannot we have a complete biography of the maid of Lady Herbert of Lea? To know only one of her greatest characteristics can satisfy no man's yearning for useful information.

But here is the horrid fact, proclaimed to the whole world with all the solemnity of an affidavit, that Lady Herbert of Lea's maid couldn't abide us. "After this, I said to a friend, when we were discussing the news, "England's name ought to be blotted off the map. Under what alias can she hide her disgrace?" He thought for a moment, and then suggested East Ireland. Here is a subject for a symbolical group by M Rodin: a beautiful figure crowning a kneeling petitioner with a garland of shamrock; and this inscription on the pedestal: "Erin, unmindful of many injuries, confers upon the repentant Britannia the insignia of Irish forgiveness, and magnanimously bestows upon her also the name of East Ireland—a province to be governed by local boards controlled from Dublin." When I mentioned this project to a Highland friend of mine, he broke out: By the gory bed of Bannockburn, this shall not be! South Scotland, man; that's the name. I'll be the first South Scottish Secretary of State; and I'll begin by putting all the little Sassenachs at school into kilts to make them hardy, and feeding them on oat-cake

It might bewilder M. Rodin to be told that in future he must do homage to a London fog as a Scotch mist. Our ædiles, however, who have made a list of historic names to bestow on their new fleet of Thames steamers, must pay more respect to Scottish worthies. Carlyle is a good name for the Chelsea boat; but why not Robert Burns for Battersea? As there is to be a tablet in the cabin of every steamer, explaining its title, the studious Cockney may learn in this fashion the difference between Robert and John. I do not find in the municipal roll of honour, by the way, the name of Whistler. Surely he painted the Thames with such effect as to justify the County Council in christening one of their steamers "Jimmy," with his immortal Butterfly painted on the paddle-boxes, by kind permission of his executrix.

FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.

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The visit to London of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria serves to remind us that the problems of the Near East have lost little of their difficulty through Russia. Amisfortune. It suggests, too, that the wily ruler of Bulgaria has become doubful about the propriety of further subservience to his master the Tsar, whose despotism has not always been benevolent, and whose ways in diplomacy are not unlike those of the Heathen Chinee immortalised by Bret Harte. For a great part of the quarter of a century that has elapsed since Bulgaria obtained some measure of independence, the policy of Sofia has been dictated from Nevsky Prospekt, and Russia has never had a more obedient vassal than the unloved grandson of Louis Philippe. When Greece and Turkey went to war, the Bulgarians would have rushed to the assistance of the former Power had not Prince Ferdinand been instructed to hold them back; and his surrender of his little son to the Greek Orthodox Church is too recent to need more than mention here. Had Russia prospered in Manchuria, he might have paid his annual visit to his mother, the Princess Clémentine of Bourbon-Orléans, on the Riviera; he would hardly have ventured to Berlin and London.

Prince Ferdinand, who is now in the forty-fifth year of his life and the eighteenth year of his riegn, has all the instincts of a medizval ruler, and is said to seek the heights of kingship that he may no longer be less than his neighbours, King Peter and King Carol. A stickler for etiquette, a firm upholder of the theory that the end justifies the means, Bulgaria's ruler has managed to secure a larger share of unpopularity, at home and abroad, than almost any of the rulers who have been permitted to strut for a brief hour upon the Balkans' stage before being exiled or handed over to the enemy. The murder of Stambuloff has neither been forgiven nor forgotten; political liberty has no existence except in name throughout his kingdom; his agents pack the votingurns; and in the Palace of the Sobranje he does as

broken up.

But, for all his shortcomings, and they are many, the ruler of Bulgaria must needs be taken seriously: his capacity for making troul le is considerable, and cannot be overlooked. Some two hundred thousand men would respond to his bidding were he disposed to commit his country to a popular war, and he has in his hands the mending or ending of the Macedonian unrest. Since the days when the Mürzsteg programme was arranged for the pacification of Macedonia, Russia has fallen from her high estate, and other interests are dominant.

has fallen from her high estate, and other interests are dominant.

Happily for the good name of the British Government, no attempt has been made to place the Prince on a level with the honourable European rulers who have visited us. Diplomacy has taken his measure, the general public is not likely to ignore his record, and the pomp and circumstance so dear to him have in no way exceeded the limits due to any potentate who visits the King of England.

It may be that the change in the balance of power consequent upon the war in the Far East will give this country a better opportunity to render the programme of Macedonian reforms effective, and that the best results may be obtained by making concessions to the personal ambitions of Bulgaria's ruler. Clearly the need for change was never more imperative than it is to-day, for the impatience of the Padishah has been restrained hitherto only by an empty treasury, and, despite the lack of pence, the recent dispositions of Turkey's European forces have not been calculated to flatter the believers in peace. If we have heard less about the Balkans in the past twelve months, it is only because the more dramatic events in the Far East have claimed the greater part of the attention we give to foreign affairs.

The time has come for Bulgaria's political programme to be revised, and for the dangers of a war between Turkey and Bulgaria to be averted, since, without aid coming to Prince Ferdinand from outside his own kingdom, the Turk would have a walk-over. A little study of the Prince's Loudon visits will make this plain.

PARLIAMENT.

The chief event of the week is the resignation of Mr. George Wyndham, which quite eclipsed the Navy Estimates, despite a reduction of three and a half millions. It appears that Mr. Wyndham had pressed his resignation on the Cabinet, although Mr. Balfour was most unwilling to accept it. The Prime Minister announced it to the House of Commons, remarking that announced it to the House of Commons, remarking that Mr. Wyndham would state his reasons when the state of his health permitted him to return. Meanwhile, it was made sufficiently plain that the late Chief Secretary had found it impossible to remain in office in face of the opposition of the Ulster Unionists, who bitterly resent the latitude allowed by Mr. Wyndham to Sir Antony MacDonnell, the Light Under Secretary.

Unionists, who bitterly resent the latitude allowed by Mr. Wyndham to Sir Antony MacDonnell, the Irish Under-Secretary.

Lord Selborne's appointment to succeed Lord Milner was the subject of a lively debate, initiated by Mr. Swift MacNeill, backed by Mr. Keir Hardie. They called back the Jameson Raid and the Boer War. Was not Lord Selborne at the Colonial Office for years with Mr. Chamberlain? How wrong, therefore, to send him to South Africa! Besides, it was contrary to precedent to send a party politician. The High Commissioner ought to be an impartial administrator. Mr. Balfour adduced precedents to show that it was customary to send party politicians to India and Canada. Why not to South Africa? Mr. Sydney Buxton said he had the highest regard for Lord Selborne personally; but the new High Commissioner was not a man of "open mind." "The open mind," retorted Mr. Chamberlain, "is often the empty mind." At this the Opposition laughed boisterously, turning the epigram against Mr. Balfour's "open mind" on the ficcal question. Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to contrast the broadmindedness of the Dutch in South Africa with the "petty malignity" of some politicians at home. Dr. Jameson had actually led the famous Raid, and yet he was Prime Minister of the Cape to-day, much respected by his opponents. Mr. Swift MacNeill was defeated by a majority of fifty-eight.

Lord Selborne, speaking in the House of Lords for the last time as First Lord of the Admiralty, made light of Lord Ellenborough's fears of a sudden invasion. The only danger, he said, was that in the event of war important information might be published in the newspapers; and he commended this danger to the thoughtful consideration of a patriotic Press.

THE WAR: AN EXPERT COMMENTARY.

BY R.N. When it was said last week that the decisive battle When it was said last week that the decisive battle of the war had begun, the information from the front was very meagre; and although it is clear that fighting has been going on ever since the last days of February, the result at the moment of writing is still uncertain. There are, however, sufficiently clear indications of the general plan of the Japanese Commander-in-Chief, which in a measure is a repetition of the tactics of the Liao-yang battle, but modified by the experience there gained. The initial movements of what will probably come to be called the battle of Mukden began on the extreme right, where General Kuroki was able to seize the Ta-ling Pass and advance by the Shing-Kin road to the Hun-ho. Then the movement was taken up in the centre, where the Russians were pressed back and their first line of fortifications captured by the forces under General Nodzu. This series of operations was evidently begun with the intention of drawing the Russian army as much as possible to its left flank, and it appears to have succeeded, for it was not until the Russians on their centre and left were well engaged, and had, in fact, suffered severely, that the third link in the chain was forged. Then General Oku's army, which, it will be remembered, was recently engaged with General Gripenberg round Hai-Kau-Tai, moved to the front and re-engaged the Siberian army, now under Baron Kaulbars. This development took place exactly a week after Kuroki had first assumed the offensive on the right, and seems to have taken the Russians by surprise. They made, however, a stubborn defence, and it was not until Saturday last that the frontal line of the Russian entrenchments had been carried and nine miles of defences were in General Oku's hands. Kuropatkin now appears to have realised what his opponents were about, and a large transference of force to his right flank took place. The Russian columns, however, had hardly assumed a fresh front before they were assailed by a fourth army, under General Nogi; and here it appears that t of the war had begun, the information from the front was very meagre; and although it is clear that fighting

last-named point on the north-west right the east.

The situation of the Russians, then, is a most difficult and dangerous one. They have their enemy closing in on the left flank, that which is also their line of retreat towards Tie-ling and Harbin; they are being pressed in the centre some twenty miles south of Mukden at the same time; and if Kuroki can succeed in seizing the bridges across the Hun-ho, they will find themselves cut off on the other side also. The feat demanded of General Kuropatkin seems to be an almost impossible one. Whether he will be able to collect a sufficient force to throw back Nogi, as at

Liao-yang he held Kuroki, is the problem he has to face. Its solution is in the lap of the gods.

Already it is reported that, although the Russians are fighting with their usual stubbornness and bravery, they are giving way; while, on the other hand, the advantages are gained by the Japanese only at an enormous sacrifice. The slaughter on both sides must be tremendous, and it cannot be long before the troops become exhausted. It will be remembered that almost up to the last moment before the retreat began the Russians were publishing telegrams in which it was indicated that the Japanese attacks had been repulsed, and so it may be again now. There is very little official information to guide the observer in coming to a conclusion. In this connection it is interesting to remember that there are now very few Special Correspondents with either army, and the Japanese evidently are determined that no news shall pass except with their permission, for they have even seized the telegraph-office at Sin-min-ting, which is on neutral territory. The extraordinary extent of the field of battle also prevents one from arriving at a clear idea of the strategical position as it presents itself from day to day. The extraordinary extent of the field of battle also prevents one from arriving at a clear idea of the strategical position as it presents itself from day to day. The extraordinary extent of the field of battle also prevents one from arriving at a clear idea of the strategical position as it presents itself from day to day. The extraordinary extent of the field of battle also prevents one from arriving at a clear idea of the strategical position as it presents itself from day to day. The extraordinary extent of the field of battle also prevents one from arriving at a clear idea of the strategical position as it presents itself from day to day. The extraordinary extent of the field of battle also prevents one from arriving at a clear idea of the strategical position as it presents itself from day to day. The extraordinary

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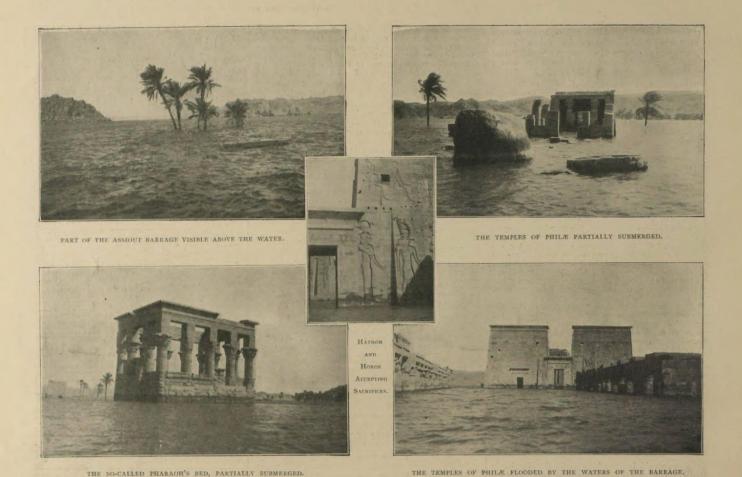
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It is particularly requested that all SKETCHES and PHOTO-GRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from abroad, be marked on the back with the name of the sender, as well as with the title of the subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for. The Editor will be pleased to consider Column Articles on subjects of immediate interest, but he cannot assume responsibility for MSS, or Sketches submitted. MSS, of Poetry can on no account be returned. Editorial Office: Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.



THE DOOM OF PHILE: THE MOST PICTURESQUE OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES INUNDATED BY THE BARRAGE OF THE NILE. PHOTOGRAPHS BY GUSTAV PFORDTE, JUN.

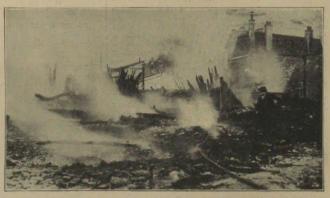
Although every effort was made to underpin the foundations of the temples of Philo before the barrage was closed and the island inundated, woner or later the Nile must conquer, and these masterpieces of ancient architecture will vanish. They are not, however, of the very ancient period, and date only from 350 v.c.



THE KING'S LOAN TO THE AMATEUR ART EXHIBITION: A COLOURED

MEZZOITHT OF HENRY OF NAVARKE.

The exhibition is this year being held at Seaford House, Berkeley Square, and the loan collection consists of eighteenth century French prints and engravings. The King's loan-picture was engraved by E. Gautier Dagoly in 1740.



MORE MOTORS BURNT: THE FIRE AT THE LIBERTY PNEUMATIC-TYRE WORKS, PARIS. The fire occurred on February 28. Several shops and many cars were destroyed.



THE FASTEST BOAT IN THE WORLD FOR HER SIZE; THE YARROW-NAPIER MOTOR-LAUNCH.

This little wessel, forty feet long by five feet beam, was tried on March 4 at Greenwich, and attained a speed of 2501 knots per hour. She is driven by an internal-combustion engine, which has stood the severest marine tests.

THE NIGHT'S CATCH: JAPANESE PRISONERS ON THE SHA-HO.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM A SERVICE BY JULIUS M. PRICE, OUR SPECIAL ABUST LATELY WITH THE 1st MANCHURIAN ARMY.



SMALL REPRISALS: A HANDFUL OF JAPANESE PRISONERS CAPTURED DURING AN AFFAIR OF OUTPOSTS.

During the long inactivity which preceded the present movement before Mukden, affairs of outposts were of infrequent occurrence, and when they did occur they seldom ended in favour of the Muscovile. When a Japanese prisoner or two appeared, they enjoyed the celebrity of rare birds. Mr. Price remarks that the right-hand prisoner wears a Chinese dress, and the man next him a Russian cap

MR. WYNDHAM'S
RESIGNATION.

Mr. Wyndham's resignation was the inevitable sequel to the difficulty which arose regarding Sir Antony MacDonnell's attitude towards Lord Durarven's devolution scheme. The late Chief Secretary's health did not permit him to make a personal explanation to the House, but Mr. Balfour, in announcing Mr. Wyndham's resignation, promised that the right honourable gentleman would give his reasons in detail at the earliest possible moment. The Prime Minister informed the House that Mr. Wyndham's main reason for his resignation was that he felt that the controversy which had lately taken place had greatly impaired, if it had not wholly destroyed, his power of doing valuable work in the office which he had held so long. Mr. Balfour was very reluctant to give way to Mr. Wyndham's wish, but he felt that in the face of his colleague's statement it would be impossible to resist any longer. The Belfast Unionists have expressed themselves satisfied with Mr. Wyndham's line of action.



LORD SELBORNE'S

SUCCESSOR.

SUCCESSOR.

SUCCESSOR.

To deliber as First Lord of the Admiralty, has the reputation of being an admirator of to-day. Hitherto his experience has rather been of land traffic than with the sea; for since 1895 he has been Chairman of the Great Western Railway; but the knowledge he has gained in connection with that organisation will doubtless stand him in good stead in his new position. Earl Cawdor is fifty-eight, and has had considerable experience in various public capacities. From 1876 to 1885 he represented Carmarthenshire in the Conservative interest. In 1880 he was appointed one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and from 1886 to 1893 he acted as an Honorary Commissioner in Lunacy. Earl Cawdor is an A D.C. to the King.

Cawdor is an A D.C. to the King.

A story more or less sensational comes from St. Petersburg claiming to give the true circumstances which led to the publication of the Tsar's Rescript, which was issued on the morning of Feb. 3, hotly on the heels of the Manifesto ascribed to M. Pobiedonostseff, which caused such consternation among the Ministers. The Manifesto had reaffirmed the immutability of autocratic principle, and the result had been something akin to despair. Accordingly, when the Ministers methey brought pressure to bear upon the Tsar, asserting that the alarming state of the provinces called for some reassuring measures, and pointing out that for the Tsar to persevere as he was doing would seriously embarrass Russian finance, and would discourage investors in Russian Stock. A Rescript promising a measure of popular representation was already drafted, and only waited the Imperial signature. This the Ministers now advised should be added without delay, and the document published. For a time the Tsar contended that the Manifesto was sufficient to calm the public mind, but at length he amounced his intention of signing the Rescript. Still he hesitated, objecting that there were only pencils on the table; but M. Manukhin went to the next room and brought back a pen and an ink-stand. All the Ministers rose to their feet

NEW FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

M. Manukhin went to the next room and brought back a pen and an ink-stand. All the Ministers rose to their feet and stood watching the Tsar, who held the pen over the paper for a few moments longer and thenslowly wrote his signature. M. Manukhin immediately took charge of the Rescript, and the Council broke up. The document was at once made public; but Ministers feared that it might be countermanded by telephone before it had been circulated in the streets. Too much must not be hoped from reforms (such as they are) wrung from the Tsar with so much difficulty.

OUR PORTRAITS.

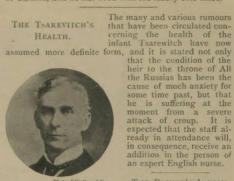
Of the three new Bishops, Dr. Edward Stuart Talbot, who leaves Rochester for the newly created See of Southwark, has been well known in South London since, as hundredth Bishop of Rochester, he took up his residence in Kennington in 1895. The change in his title will, after all, make little difference to his work, for the district of which he will have the spiritual care was, until the recent change, part of the old see.

Dr. John Reginald Haimer, who becomes Bishop of Rochester, was ordained in 1883, after a brilliant career at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge, and has been curate at Monkwearmouth, domestic chaplain to the late Dr. Lightfoot, Bishop of Durham, and Bishop of Adelaide. He now vacates the latter appointment.

Dr. Edgar Charles Sumner Gibson, the new Bishop of Gloicester, has been Vice-Principal and Principal of the Wells Theological College, Lecturer at the Leeds Clergy School, Select Preacher at Oxford, and, most recently, Vicar of Leeds, in which position he succeeded the new Bishop of Southwark. He is the author of several works on the Prayer Book and the Thirtx-pus Articles. Thirty-nine Articles.

The enthronement of Dr. Gore as the first Bishop of Birmingham took place in St. Philip's Church on the second of the month. In the afternoon a meeting to welcome the new Bishop was held in the Town Hall, and during the proceedings a letter from Mr. Chamberlain was read. In this the ex-Colonial Secretary said:

born in January, 1862. On coming down from Oxford, he became tutor to two sons of the Earl and Countess of Carlisle, and he has lived with the family ever since.



MR. LEIFCHILD S. JONES,

THE PRINCE'S INDIAN VOYAGE.

MR. LEIFCHILD S. JONES,

NEW M P. FOR NORTH WESTMORLAND.

It is announced that the Prince of Wales will sail for India on board H.M.S. Renown, and that before the end of the present month his Royal Highness will pay a visit to the ship. The Renown, although not large for a battle-ship, is a good and comfortable seaboat. Her speed averages about 19 knots an hour, and her displacement is 12,350 tons. She carries four 10-in. and ten 6-in. guns. She was built under Sir John Fisher's supervision, and was his flag-ship in the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean. Nov. 9 is mentioned as the date of the Prince's departure.

At a meeting convened by the Lord Mayor, there was some rather vague rhetoric about the proposal to honour kind on a site to be granted by the London County Council. None of the speakers was very successful in dealing with a letter in the Times, in which it was pointed out that no Shakspere library was needed, as all the available documents are at the British Museum; that no collection of relics was needed, as the collection at Stratford-on-Avon is sufficiently absurd; and that no lecture - hall is needed, seeing that there are lecture - halls enough and to spare. But if the Memorial Committees can raise the money there will certainly be a building consecrated to Shakspere, whether it be necessary for his fame or not. The practical question is: Will the money be obtained? For a really imposing monument a large sum is required, and it is conceivable that it will not be forthcoming.



There is a RECRIMINATION. good deal of acidity in party polemics just now. Here is Mr. Wanklyn revealing what he calls a plot on the part of Mr. Winston Churchill.

According to this story, Mr. Churchill asked Mr. Winston Churchill. wanklyn as far back as 1902, before there was any hint of the fiscal question, to join in a movement for upsetting the Government on the plea that its members were too old. The Liberals were to come in, have a short and embarrassed spell of office, and then be turned out to make way for a youthful Unionist Ministry with Mr. Churchill at its head. Lord Hugh Cecil was to be lured into their company; but owing to the resolute stand of Mr. Wanklyn Lord Hugh was saved from Mr. Churchill's clutches.

MEXICAN RUINS.

Ruins of the cities conquered by Cortez form the sub-



THE EARL OF SELBORNE, NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"I regret very much that, owing to my recent bereavement, I am unable to take part in the ceremonies attending the enthronement and public reception of our new Bishop. I should like, however, to be permitted to say as a citizen how greatly I rejoice in Dr. Gore's appointment. . . I feel sure that the Nonconformists of Birmingham, of whom I am one, will welcome Dr. Gore as sincerely as any member of his own Church."

Mr. Norman Lamont, who has gained a seat for the

EX-CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND. OFFICIAL CHANGES

TWO APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Norman Lamont, who has gained a seat for the Liberal Party in Buteshire, and is sanguine enough to prophesy that his election indicates the downfall of the present Government, unsuccessfully contested the constituency against Mr. Graham Murray in 1900, and now



THE RIGHT REV. J. R. HARMER, D.D. NEW BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.



THE REV. E GIBSON, D.D.,



CHANGES: PROMOTIONS AND TRANSLATIONS IN

enters Parliament for the first time. His father represented Buteshire in the Liberal interest for three years, and he himself is a magistrate, Deputy Lieutenant, and County Councillor for Argyllshire. A fair proportion of his thirty-six years has been spent in Trinidad, where his tamily has an estate and a sugar plantation, and he has also travelled widely on the Continent and in America.

Mr. Leifchild Stratten Jones, more usually known as Mr. Leif Jones, enters Parliament as member for North Westmorland after no fewer than three unsuccessful attempts. He is the son of the late Rev. Thomas Jones, of Swansea, the Welsh poet-preacher, and was



PRONOUNCED BY THE KING "A CREDIT TO THE BRITISH NAVY": THE SEAMAN HOLLINGSHURST AND HIS RECORD SHOTS.

Able-Seaman Hollingshurst was presented to the King during his Majesty's recent visit to Fortsmouth in recognition of his remarkable skill in gunnery. He is shown side by side with the target, measuring six feet by eight feet, which he hit seven times out of ten with six-inch shells at 1500 yards' distance.



A NEW SHIP IN A NEW DOCK: THE "KING EDWARD VII." AT GIBRALTAR.

Our biggest battle-ship, the "King Edward VII.," made her first voyage to Gibrallar, and while there was berthed in one of the new docks which the Admirally has been constructing for some years past. The people of the Rock had thus an unusual opportunity of admiring the proportions of the finest westel in the British Nazy.



STOESSEL ON RUSSIAN SOIL AGAIN: THE GENERAL MEETING PORT ARTHUR HEROES AT THEODOSIA.

General Stoessel landed at Theodoxia, in the Crimea, on his way from Port Arthur. He was thus in the near vicinity of the scene of a former famous Russian resistance—the historic Sevastopol. At Theodoxia Stoessel met with others who had been through the recent siege with him.



ON THE SCENE OF THE PROPOSED GARDEN SUBURB AT HAMPSTEAD : CONSTABLE'S FIRS.

It is proposed to organise at Hampstead a model working-class district where every home will have its own garden and every street its own characteristic. The projectors also hope to attract wealthier people to the Garden Suburb. Natural beauties will be preserved as for as possible, so that the group of firs immortalised by Constable are in no way threatened by this scheme.



CHOSEN TO BEAR THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA: H.M.S. "RENOWN."

The "Renovam," which will thortly be inspected by the Prince of Wales, is of 12,350 tons. Her chief armament consists of four ro-inch guns, ten 6-inch guns, and several quick-firers. She was built under the superintendence of Sir John Fisher, who used her both as his Atlantic and his Mediterranean flag-ship.



HONOURING GLOUCESTER HEROES WHO FELL IN SOUTH AFRICA: LORD ROBERTS UNVEILING THE MEMORIAL.

The Commander-in-Chief in the South African War unveiled, on March s, a memorial to the men of the Gloucester Regiment who fell in the great struggle. The statue, which is erected at Clifton, Bristol, represents a man of the regiment in the act of loading his rifle,

DRAWN BY G. MONTBARD FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY AXEL LINDAHLS, STOCKHOLM.



A FAVOURITE SWEDISH WINTER PASTIME: SKATING WITH SAILS.

The skaler carries a huge sail like a kile, with which he can attain a tremendous speed on the ice. The devotees of this sport are very skilful in ice-navigation, and not only can they run before the wind, but can tack and steer with astonishing dexterity.

AT THE SIGN OF THE ROSE.

By MAUD STEPNEY RAWSON.



Illustrated by F. H. TOWNSEND.

CHAPTER II .- (Continued.)

She tripped away suddenly, and called to him a little later from the house. He followed her in some perplexity. She greeted him gaily, but pink with embarrassment, at the window, and put two packets into his hand.

hand.

One of these contains the name of the man who will paint the English rose on your signboard, and the other—take care! for it is heavy—is the amount that will liberate your bales from the clutches of his Worshin? Worship.

worship.
"I -- cannot, Mistress Dorinda," he stammered.
"As a gentleman, I cannot."
"As a gentlewoman I desire your obedience," flashed

the widow.

"As a gentlewoman I desire your obedience," flashed the widow.

"I have never yet been ordered to such a painful testimony of my esteem."

"Neither have I had so excellent an opportunity for grieving Master Toomes."

"Master Toomes is not in this matter."

"Think what you will, Master Berincourt, but he was here in this garden only an hour before you came. What did I tell you? He has a bilious spirit, he is covetous, he will not have you prosper because his own spleenish soul hinders his own prosperity. But we will outwit him."

Mistress Dorinda leaned out of the window coaxingly, and the flush on her face increased.

"Look you," she went on hurriedly, "you have been in Rye nearly a month by the moon, and many times you have gently said that my counsel has been good. Lean upon it this once at least, and after that I will not tease you. But this once!"

"Then let me give you."

will not tease you. But this once!"

"Then let me give you a note of hand upon the loan and—"

Very solemnly was the little document indited and signed; lastly old Thomasine, who waddled in from the furrows of endive and succory, with loam upon her pattens, scratched a cross against the two signatures as witness. Then ensued a little silence, and John Berincourt cleared his throat trying to find words of gratitude. But the widow, as usual, came to his rescue.

"Oh, Thomasine," she cried; "there are conies in the herb garden. Which of us left the wattled gate open?"

Out waddled the house-keeper with a wail, and the widow hurried after. But she paused upon the terrace a moment and put out her hand in dismissal.

"Master Berincourt,"

III.

It had been a busy day in Rye, not only because a cool breeze, tempering the heat, had drawn many people to the market, but because of the opening of the new wool warehouse. From the early hours of the morning visitors had crowded in, and so impressed were the wives and maids of Rye with the prodigality with which grogram and mock velvet and baize and serges of every colour and thickness were displayed—backed by the hint given by Berincourt's apprentice of his master's resources and the vessels, silk-laden, which already ploughed their way over from Havre—that they bought recklessly. Many a sturdy burgher, too, was persuaded to have his measure taken by Berincourt's tailor; and not the least ingredient in the sum of

attractions to be found under the swinging signboard was the personality of the young merchant himself-grave and graceful. Mistress Dorinda smiled with triumph, and spoke of it to old Thomasine as the two arrived at their gate after due inspection of his premises.

premises.

"He has the manner of a lord dispensing largesse,
Thomasine. I would—I would he had not to finger bales
and write in ledgers."

"'Umph!" commented Thomasine. Then she
emitted, a guttura! "whoo!" and jerked her head

Thomasine. I would—I would he had not to finger bales and write in ledgers."

"'Umph!" commented. Thomasine. Then she emitted a guttural "whoof!" and jerked her head cautiously towards the palisade. "Master Toomes!" she muttered. "He is come in by the upper gate, the odious creature! He 'll try and stay to supper."

"Do not mind him," laughed the widow. "Fetch out some ipocras—it will take the sharpness out of his tongue somewhat. And I'll tell him we have supped, so he shall not stay late, I promise you."

Now Master Toomes meant to stay long enough to probe the widow well. He was not to be caught with ipocras, and even sweet alicant had no attraction for him that evening. He vowed that crystal water was a drink for a lord, lured Mistress Dorinda to the garden dell where her spring bubbled, and made her fill for him the horn cup which stood on the edge of the stone basin. He had closely interrogated the Mayor as to the negotiations which had established Master Berincourt in Rye, and his jealousy filled many a gap which his absence at Hastings had left vacant. Very

and land-whales," remarked the widow, with a frigid

Master Toomes showed his excellent teeth in what

Master Toomes showed his excellent teeth in what was intended for a smile of appreciation.

"A pretty symbol indeed, Mistress Dove, and I, for one, am heartily with you. But Master Wychellow, being a good man of law, does not love to be told by his neighbour that he has forgotten one particle of the civic code. He is set upon chasing this young merchant beyond the town walls."

"Why, then, he will chase his Town Clerk, your bachelor uncle; and what of you, Master Toomes?"

"Not so, for we are freemen of Rye. Moreover, ours is no commerce, but a learned calling."

"And to fine use do you put it, Master Toomes!" retorted the widow. "Shame on you! I'll not believe

retorted the widow. "Shame on you! I'll not believe you!"

"Here is chapter and verse." He drew from his pocket a strip of paper.

""That no bachelor be allowed to occupy any business within the town, as it is an hindrance to such as be charged as householders who be married," read Master Toomes unctuously. "'Moreover,' it continued, 'no craftsman must have any shoppe in the town unless he be an indweller.' Your young friend is both a man of business and a craftsman—to wit, in the person of his tailor. Thus if he, as bachelor, must live outside the walls of the town, how can he, as craftsman, have his warehouse inside them?"

"What is the date of this nonsensical bye-law?"

"No less a person than Queen Elizabeth hath drawn it up for the suc-

"No less a person than Queen Elizabeth hath drawn it up for the succour of the married and their progeny in Rye."

"She, of all women, should have known better than to forget the case of the unwedded."

"Nay," said Master Toomes very smoothly, "is it not a thing more likely that our Virgin Queen, desiring the high happiness of all her subjects, made this provision against their loneliness?" He stole a side glance at her. "The married estate is the holy state assuredly. If you would truly help this Master Berincourt, surely there are comely maids enough in Rye! Till his matrimonial affair is arranged—and already in one day he has won the eyes of many pretty women—"twould not be difficult has won the eyes of many pretty women—
'twould not be difficult to delay this summary judgment and so gently cozen Master Wychellow out of his legal obstinacy,'

The widow's cheek

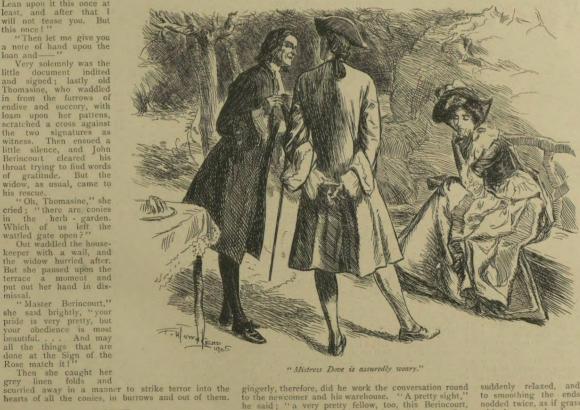
The widow's cheek flushed more intensely. Into her eyes came a still brighter light, which might have been that of startled surprise. Her hands, which had been contracted with anger, suddenly relaxed, and with complacency she fell to smoothing the ends of her lawn 'kerchief. She nodded twice, as if gravely pleased, and spoke steadily, with her neat head a little thrown to one side, like a wise wren.

with her neat head a little thrown to one side, like a wise wren.

"Tis an admirable notion, and the solution, above all, most simple and pleasing to me. Indeed, I thank you, Master Toomes. Now let me think. There is pretty Mistress Quare, the surgeon's daughter; and the sister of the goldsmith, a most worthy girl, Mary Fennel; and there is the learned Sibella Hartshorn, the book-binder's niece. Each of these, I know, will have a fat dowry. . . Tis an excellent notion. I thank you again, and I count on you to hold back Master Wychellow."

"I'll drink one more draught from this virgin source

Author's Note.—The civic documents of Kye bear witness to the istence of this proviso.



" Mistress Dove is assuredly weary."

gingerly, therefore, did he work the conversation round to the newcomer and his warehouse. "A pretty sight," he said; "a very pretty fellow, too, this Berincourt, and a roaring trade, too, he does with his eyes. One would have said he were every woman's Valentine 'Tis a pity he should be set back in his hopes.' "It seems that his representation has a likely and the said of th

"How so?"
"It seems that his representation has been made to Master Wychellow asking that his goods be distrained and his business forbidden."
"For what reason?" cried the widow, indignant.
"He lies under the embargo which is the burden of every bachelor coming afresh to Rye."
"Tarradiddles, Master Toomes!"
"Alas! It is most unfortunate, but 'tis true, and a point of our ancient civic bye-laws."
"'Tis wonderful to me how suddenly your civic bye-laws, which none remember and none use, rise up in the way of honest people like horrid leviathans

to seal my promise," said the lawyer, with his best grin. And Mistress Dove was possessed by an ungodly desire to dash the cup in his face.

Now upon John Berincourt, as he sat at supper on the eve of this happy and fortunate first day of his public appearance in Rye, there descended cruel misfortune in the shape of two jurats. These roughly demanded the key of his warehouse, and carried with them a summons from his Worship, who awaited him at the Court House that night. For the first time did the merchant understand the warnings of his friend at The Grove when he found himself face to face with Mayor and Town Clerk, the 'yellowing parchment of the civic laws between them under the light of a guttering lamp. At the close of three hours he crept home to his rooms above the bales, and as his own sign, gay and dignified, stirred in the night breeze over his head, he thought with dismay of these latter things "done at the Sign of the Rose," and shook and banged the locked door of his warehouse with fury.

Early in the morning the gathering of a group of derisive spectators, excited by the efforts of Berincourt's tailor and apprentice to break open the warehouse doors, soon dispersed the news of his misfortune over

break open the warehouse doors, soon dispersed the news of his misfortune over the town. The only ray of hope in that evil hour was a neat billet from Mistress

"Make no resistance," she wrote; "Master Toomes, who has become wondrous friendly (yet trust him not), has pleaded for stay of execution. You may not yet open your shop, nor receive the tenth part of an angel for your goods, but there is a way by which you may yet come out victorious. Visit me this day after dinner, and, all things being favourable, I will show you of it."

favourable, I will show you of it."

The day dragged and lagged, and Berincourt sat in his room behind shutters, refusing to be a mark for the gibes of the crowd. Some four hours after noon he made his tollet carefully, slipped into the street by a window at the back of the house, and so struck the steep lane which led to his benefactress. Yet he paused at the gate with a shock of surprise and vexation, for in the garden there was laughter and the chatter of many voices, and he discerned the figure of Master Toomes in the act of receiving a flower from the hostess, who stood at the head of the long, straight, steep path, and gaily beckoned to her belated guest. "Come, Master Berincourt, the strawberries are falling from their stalks for pure fatigue, and my guests wait. Come away to the fruit-bushes."

Among the raspberries and

falling from their stalks for pure fatigue, and my guests wait. Come away to the fruit-bushes."

Among the raspberries and strawberries figures wandered, one a tall, sober, lanky young woman with red hair, to whom John was presented. And the next moment he was forced to assist a second girl, blonde and very blushing, into whose silk gown a briar had fastened its talons. She drew him on to the strawberries, where he was instantly greeted by a rogulsh young lady whom he recognised for a certain Mistress Quare, who had commissioned his tailor for a coat of taffetas with a sarcenet lining. The two girls beset him with admiration of his enterprise, and each entreated his help in finding the ripest fruit so continuously that he plucked wildly and grew hot and vexed, for every time he lifted his head from the strawberry-bed he saw Master Toomes bending over the widow, whose pretty lips in profile seemed to be uttering all manuer of bewildering and fovely things. Once he gave the three maids the slip, and plunged through the bushes towards the gown of spotless grey linen, but at that moment its wearer turned provokingly to cry, "Why, there is Mary Fennel, to be sure, and she cannot unlatch the gate. Master Berincourt, go to her, I pray you."

So John went doggedly to the gate to greet the goldsmith's sister. She was stout and pale, with bad teeth and lack-lustre eyes, and reminded him of a pudding of grey meal stuffed into a scarcely sufficient sheath of green cotton, for such were the hue and texture of her gown. Yet he preferred the amiable show of the defective teeth—a smile always ready and useful when words were absent—to the teasing wiles of the two younger maids in the bushes, or the lanky personality of the red-haired Sibella, who seemed as much in place in that garden as a tame leopard in a withdrawing room!

How irritatingly, irrepressibly gay and garrulous was the sober Mistress Dove this evening! How brilliant (but also hard) rang her laugh; how incessantly did she rally all the four maids and then the two men! thought Berincourt. And how untiringly did she work on his behalf, the poor lady, had he but

fathomed it!

They played at ball, and they played at forfeits, they drank of the royal well and wished each a wish, all but Berincourt, who stupidly spilt the cup when it came to his turn. And presently, as they sat in the evening shade, drinking syllabub and eating trifle and panperdy, all powdered with comfits, a couple of strange greyhounds, which must have slipped their leashes on the high-road above, bounded in over the palisade among them, to the pretty consternation of the women. Very soon, however, Mistress Quare and the blonde Mistress Jerrold were caressing the long pointed noses and flinging arch questions at the merchant.

"'Tis a pretty dog," said one. "Do you

"Tis a pretty dog," said one. "D " Do

"I know not, Madam," he returned sullenly; "but in Essex we call them hounds, and"—he glared

expression, but his hostess made him a sign, and he too marched jauntily out of the garden.

Mistress Dorinda waited till the gate had clicked behind him; till the spring had thrice filled the cup which her fingers absently held under it; waited, indeed, till the silence was insupportable.

"Now, Master Berincourt," she began sternly, "what is this about your marching out of Rye? Are you willing to yield your enemies such a triumph, and will you see me so discomfited? Are you as blind as Master Toomes believes, and can you not see your easiest and most honourable way?"

"I see nothing—but that all Rye is against

I see nothing - but that all Rye is against

"And what of these pretty maids, Sir—four of them, and each one with her peculiar virtues, and each ready to make you a jewel of a helpmeet. What? Is marriage so beneath you?"

"I have not thought of it," faltered the

man.
"Nay, truly, for your thoughts have been twined and twisted about your bales. And yet you would rather cling to your poor; bachelorhood than save your serges! Recluse and egoist!"

"A recluse, mistress,

and egoist!"
"A recluse, mistress, but, I pray you, no egoist."
"They are two good names for one poor thing," retorted the widow with increasing warmth. "What poorer thing is there than a man alone, I ask you? When your grey hair comes, Master Berincourt—oh, I will not layish more arguments on you. I would oh, I will not layish more arguments on you. I would only know why you cannot pay court to one of these maids. There's pretty Beatrix Quare — what a lovely creature! Yet, if you desire less wilfulness, is not Margaret Jerrold good enough? And then the noble science of Sibella, and the good and true heart of the Fennel maid! Oh, I've no patience! Have you never felt your pulse move, Sir, at the sight of a sweet maid?"

He gave a sort of

He gave a sort of despairing, indignant ejaculation, but no words came.
"Never?" she repeated

"Never?" she repeated more quietly.

John Berincourt, his tongue parched, nodded. Mistress Dove's fingers dropped the cup suddenly. Into her eyes crept a look which her companion could not translate. She leaned back in the green seat, and her drooping lashes accentuated the lines of fatigue on her cheeks. cheeks.
"I was sure of it," she

"I was sure of it," she said in a low voice. "Tell me of her — where she lives and of what nature and standing she is. For I may help you to win her

Into the merchant's dis-traught mind there flashed phrases of that letter from Wootton. He began to quote it, stammering, with wild, varue gestures—

it, stammering, with wild, vague gestures—
"Her house is upon a hill overlooking a town, couched in a garden ... beset with all manner of sweet shrubs, so that it perfumes the air, and secure from all save the sun, which lies upon the hill all the day through. She is full of active and outward knowledge in all worldly business. 'Tis a godly woman—'' He choked and paused.

"Go on," murmured the widow. "I would have the name of this peerless maid."

"Neither maid nor matron, but having the virtues of both."

"And fair?"
"O, fair indeed . . ."
"Her name?" and the widow's shoe tapped impatiently.

impatiently.
"Nay...it is too much. I dare not."
"Then how shall I help you?"
"I have thought of her every hour these twenty eight days—Dorinda," said the merchant feverishly, as he hear to her.

days—Dorinda," said the merchant feverishly, as he bent to her.

"I have been solitary these ten years," said the lady, looking up into his face with wet and starlike eyes, "but never so lonely as these four weeks—John."

He caught her from the bench and held her in his arms, that he might be sure of her presence. Thus he swept her away under the arching clusters. And under the sign of the climbing rose were seen that evening, believe me, all manner of strange and exquisite things which no one—least of all Master Toomes—could have foretold.



"I have thought of her every hour these twenty-right days."

savagely at his hostess-" they most frequently hunt in-

savagely at his hostess—"they most frequently nunt incouples."

An awkward silence, which fat Mistress Fennel's laugh only accentuated. Then Mistress Quare rose stiffly and bade her hostess good-evening. Mistress Jerrold followed suit, but not before she had ostentatiously lavished more kisses than were necessary upon the grey-blue heads of the hounds. Next came the turn of the grave Sibella, who beamed on the merchant in a way intended to lure him as her escort home. But John stood there planted like a stupid milestone, and the lawyer, obeying his hostess's glance, went to the gate instead. Only Mary Fennel was left, and in a sudden syness she laughed herself out of the garden. There remained now only the two men. Mistress Dorinda looked from one to the other, and sank down suddenly on the seat by the spring, as if great exhaustion had overcome her.

overcome her.

"Mistress Dove is assuredly weary," began
the adroit lawyer, "so if you will give me the
honour of your company back to the town, Master
Berincourt—."

Berincourt—"

"I deeply regret that I have to burden Mistress
Dove further, or refuse to you my companionship,"
spluttered the merchant. "Yet since I leave Rye so
soon I would fain speak a few words of gratitude to
this lady."

The lawyer's mouth took on no very friendly

RECREATIONS AND DUTIES IN KUROPATKIN'S LINES IN MANCHURIA.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOPKKOPK PROM SKRETCHES BY JULIUS M. PRICE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST LATRLY WITH THE FIRST MANCHURIAN ARMY



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

OUR SURVEY OF SCIENCE.

Recent investigators on the subject of the effect of chloroform, ether, and other anaesthetics on plunts appear to have overlooked the well-known researches of Claude Bernard on the Minosa pudica, or Sensitive Plant. That distinguished physiologist exposed the plant to the influence of ether vapour. Its leaves, which, of course, droop on the slightest touch, remained impervious to all stimulation. After a given time the plant's sensitive ness returned. It is very clear that the vapour inhaled by the leaf-pores affected the protoplasm, or living matter, of the plant, temporarily paralysing the leaf-movements. On plants which are not obviously sensitive as is the mimosa, the effect of anæsthetics is the same. Their living matter is inhibited for the time being from discharging its active duties in the plant's existence. The action of fermentation, for example, in plants is arrested by the action of chloroform.

It is not a wise practice to argue from particulars to universals, but without much straining of analogy we may assume that the living material of the plant and that of the animal present many points of close resemblance, and among them the common effect which is produced by anæsthetics. When a human being is rendered unconscious by such substances, the living matter of his brain-cells is affected and insensibility is produced. He breathes into his blood the subtle vapour which is in turn carried by the blood to his brain, with the result of throwing temporarily out of gear the cells which govern his life. It is not necessary here to presupose an identity between plant and animal protoplasm—each material discharges its own functions in the maintenance of vital action; but it does argue for at least a fundamental resemblance in that we can inhibit by one and the same substance the actions of both. Physiologists also have shown that in the movements of plants we get certain reactions which closely imitate those familiar to us in the case of muscle-movements in animals.

I think widespread attention should be drawn to

In the case of muscle-movements in animals.

I think widespread attention should be drawn to the dangers which attend the use of the material much used for underclothing, and known as "flamelette." It is of a highly inflammable nature, catching fire easily, and rapidly developing after ignition into a blaze. A coroner recently remarked on the number of inquests he had held, on children especially, who had perished through burning injuries of the kind just noted. Such accidents are all the more to be regretted because they are of a preventable nature. It is an easy process to render flamelette nonflammable. I believe tungstate of soda is used to attain this end, and unless I am mistaken, material of non-dangerous kind is to be hought. The public should therefore be alive to this latter point, and demand a nonflammable fabric by way of securing safety.

way of securing safety.

A medical journal has been discussing the question, "What is Port?" An Irish decision makes it an offence to sell and describe as "port" wine which never saw Portugal or the Douro district. There had been offered a wine labelled "port," but which contained a liquor called Tarragona, described as a cheap wine not produced in Portugal at all. I rather suspect the proverbial coach-and-six, which is said to be capable of being driven through the closest Act of Parliament, may be conducted through the magisterial decision given in Ireland. If the liquor had been labelled "Tarragona Port," it might have passed muster no doubt; but it is, at least, satisfactory to find the law vindicating the right of the public to be supplied with the real article for which they pay. The case of brandy is even worse than that of port, for, as has been shown, crude spirit coloured often masquerades as the real spirit. In view of the fact that brandy is largely used medicinally, we can realise how serious injury may result from the use of a spirit which has note of the characteristics of eau-de-vie.

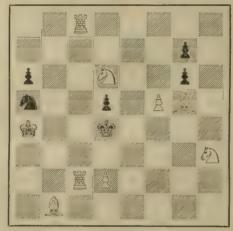
Knowing that many of the readers of this column are deeply interested in the subject of the byways of brain-action, I venture to recommend to their notice a book which has afforded me a high degree of pleasure through its perusal. The book deals with dreaming, blushing, and other brain-states. The author is Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., long and honourably connected with the lunacy administration of Scotland, and therefore one who can write with authority on cerebral conditions. His style is clear and terse, and the volume should appeal to a wide circle of the reading public. Especially interesting is the essay on dreaming. The author administers a very well-deserved rebuke to people who are given to regard dreams—or at least certain picked visions—as omens, portents, forebodings, or watnings of happenings to other persons, and usually to those at a distance. Sir A. Mitchell remarks that dream stories are always subject to considerable editing, a process which either adds to the original details of the narrative, or may result, on the other hand, in omissions, the nature of which may alter the character of the story and land it the more securely in the domain of the supernormal.

This has been my own experience. It is the most difficult matter to obtain precise evidence regarding a dream and its supposed relation to events—evidence. I mean, which would satisfy us in the ordinary affairs of life. Best of all, what of the dreams that do not come true, or have no relation to any event corresponding to the dream details? Sir A. Mitchell gives a typical case. A Scottish Professor dreamt while crossing the Atlantic that he received a telegram containing the words "Miss Dorothea died—," The message ending thus abruptly. The lady did not die, and no event in the family had occurred at all. One such incident is worth a score of imperfectly substantiated recitals of dreams that have "come true." I suspect all dreams may be treated on the idea of their utter inconsequence.—Andrew Wilson.

If No Q std (ch) B to Q std 2. Q to Q std (ch) B to Q std 2. Q to R sth (ch) K to Q stb 3. Kt to K std, Mate.

If Black play 1. B to K sth, 2. Q takes B (ch); if x, K to Q sth 2. B to B oth (ch); and d x, k take P, then 2. Q to K phi (ch) and Q mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 3176. By Lieb To sussex Daly. Black



White to play, and mate in three move

CHESS IN VIENNA.

Game played between Messrs, Eleischmann and Schlechtfr.
(Four Knights Game.)

WHIE (Mr. F.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)

Pto K, 4th

Pto K, 4th

L, Kt to K B, 3rd

Ktt O B grd

O D grd

O D Q D G grd

O Q to Q grd

| 3. Kt to H 3rd Kt to B 3rd | The play is charac | turnetto of Disable |
|---|--|---------------------|
| 4. B to Kt 5th B to B 4th | ingenious style. Whi | te however beauty |
| 5 Castles Castles | an exceedingly cont he | ad throughout and |
| 6. Kt takes P Kt to Q 5th | is ready for every eme | rrency. |
| 7. B to K and R to K sq | | |
| 8. Kt to B 3rd Kt takes B (ch) | 27. Kt to R 5th | R to R and |
| o. Q takes Kt P to Q 4th | 28 P to B 3rd | P to Q 5th |
| | 29. P to B 4th | Q to Kt 5th |
| o. P to Q 3rd B to K Kt 5th | 30. O to K and | R to Kt sg |
| r. B to Kt 5th Q to Q 2nd | 31. R to K sq | R to R 4th |
| 2. K R to K sq | 32. R to Q Kt sq | B to B and |
| White has steered himself safely through | 33. K to Kt sq | O to O 3rd |
| nfamiliar paths, and has now a furly safe. | | |
| ame. Here, however, the opening of the | Threatening R take | es Kt. It should, |
| might's file for the adverse Rook is scarcely | however, have cost hun the game, as there seems no escape from 24. P to B 5th. The | |
| indeat, and brings its d sconforts presently. | idea is embodied in the | 34. P to B 5in. The |
| 2. P to B 3rd - | no compulsory force on | |
| 3. B takes Kt P takes B | | THE R & SHOEM |
| 4. P to K R 3rd B to R 4th | 34. P to B 4th | R takes Kt |
| 5. P to Kt 4th K to R sq | 35. P takes R | Q takes P |
| None the less clever because it makes the | 36. R takes R (ch) | K takes R |
| apture of his Bishop so obviously impossible. | 37. Q to K B and | Q to Kt ath (ch) |
| | 38. O to Kt and | B to Kt 6th |
| 6. Kt to K R 4th R to K Kt sq | 39. Q to B 3rd | O to R 5th |
| 7. Kt to B 5th B to K Kt 3rd | | |
| 8 Q to B 3rd B takes Kt | 40. K to 11 sq | B to B 5th |
| o, K P takes B P to K R ath | 41. R to K sq | B to K 6th |

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

P to K 4th Kt to K B 3rd B to B 4th P to Q Kt 4th P to Q R 4th

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,"

LORD MILNER AND LORD SELBORNE.

LORD MILNER AND LORD SELBORNE.

After eight years' service in South Aftica, probably the most arduous experience any Colonial administrator has eyer known, Lord Miner has resigned the office of High Commissioner, and Lord Selborne has been appointed in his stead. What may remain for him in public life it is difficult to say; but it is not to be supposed that his career has ended at the age of fifty. Perhaps he will write a book about South Africa, as he wrote a book about Egypt. It ought to be an uncommonly lively volume. "The Egyptian question of to-day," wrote Sir Alfred Milner in 1892, "has many sides, and can be viewed in many aspects. Perhaps there are hardly two people in the world who would entirely agree in their statement of it; but there are at least two things which may be asserted with regard to it without fear of contradiction. It has one radical defect—that it is never commonplace." Lord Milner can at least say the same of the South African question, and with even greater point.

contradiction. It has one radical derect—that it is never commonplace," Lord Milner can at least say the same of the South African question, and with even greater point.

Son of Dr. Charles Milner, an English physician, who lived for many years at Stuttgart, Alfred Milner had a brilliant career at Oxford, and was conspicuous among the men whom Balliol has given to the public service. It was a speech of his at the Palmerston Club which caused Mr. Goschen to note that he "taked liked a statesman." When he left Oxford, young Milner was nominally called to the Bar, but really called to ioparnalism. He joined the staff of the Pall Mall Gazette, and was highly esteemed by Mr. John Morley and Mr. Stead, who are not among his watmest admirers now. But Lord Goschen, remembering that statesmanlike speech at Oxford, took Alfred Milner unto himself as pivate secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and after two years in this capacity he was appointed in 1889 Under-Secretary for Finance in Egypt. His success there has never been disputed even by the bitterest critics of later years. When he began to write "England in Egypt," the book which forms the most luminous vindication of British rule in that "land of paadox," he had not the smallest inkling of the remarkable experiences in store for him. Before the end of 1892 he was summoned home to take the post of Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue. In 1897, amidst general acclamation, he was appointed Governor of Cape Colony in succession to Lord Rosmead.

There had been violent storms in South African politics. The memory of the Jameson Raid, and of the unsatisfactory inquiry, was still fresh. Mr. Chamberlain on his discernment. But when Sir Alfred Milner was chosen to take a hand at the seething caldron, everybody was delighted. Before he left England he was ontertained at a dinner by prominent representatives of both parties in the State. Mr. Ballour was there; Mr. Asquith presided; there were cordial letters from Sir William Harcourt and Lord Rosshery. Everybody co

of a new prosperity. Last year he declined the post of Colonial Secretary in Mr. Balfour's reconstructed Ministry.

Lord Selborne is the only son of the first Earl Selborne, formerly Sir Roundell Palmer, one of Mr. Gelastone's oldest colleagues. Born in 1859, and educated at University College, Oxford, Viscount Wolmer was private secretary to his father as Lord Chancellor, and then to Mr. Childers as Chancellor of the Exchequer. He served with Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office as Under Secretary from 1895 to 1900, and for the last five years he has been First Lord of the Admiralty. He is the first Cabinet Minister to accept an appointment in the Colonies, a precedent which signalises the growing importance of the relations between the Colonies and the Mother Country. When Viscount Wolmer succeeded to his father's title he was most unwilling to quit the House of Commons; for he had joined with Lord Curzon (then Mr. George Curzon) and Mr. Brodrick in the constitutional plea that no heir to a peerage need move up to the House. But the lawyers would have none of this heresy. At Pretoria-Lord Selborne will probably breathe more freely than in the gilded Chamber at Westminster, for he is a sportsman, and the velled will have a spell for him. In a political sense, he will have one advantage over his predecessor. He has excited no personal animosities. In selecting—a successor to Lord-Milner, the Government had to find a man who would preserve a continuity of policy in South Africa, instead of running the risk of being recalled when a new Government is installed in Downing Street. In view of the contingency that the Liberals may come into office after the General Election, it is noteworthy that many of them commend Lord Selborne's appointment. In South Africa it has been greeted with goodwill; and if the Dutch are not enthusiastic, they are not unfriendly.

IN THE FLOWER FIELDS OF JAPAN: PEACE IN WAR TIME

STEREOGRAPH COPYRIGHT BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD, LONDON AND NEW YORK.





A CHINESE SIREET IN MUKDEN.

A CHINESE VEGETABLE GARDEN NEAR MUKDEN.



KILLING TIME AT THE FRONT: BRITISH MILITARY ATTACHÉS AND OTHERS TESHING RUSSIAN RIFLES AT AN IMPROVISED SHOOTING-RANGE.



FORAGE FOR OKU'S ARMY NOW OPERATING FROM SIN-MIN-TING, IHE HEFIGHTS ABOVE MUKDEN.



A GENERAL AT THE BUTTS: KUROKI TAKES A HAND AND A RIFLE IN THE IMPROMPTU COMPETITION AND SCORES SEVEN POINTS.

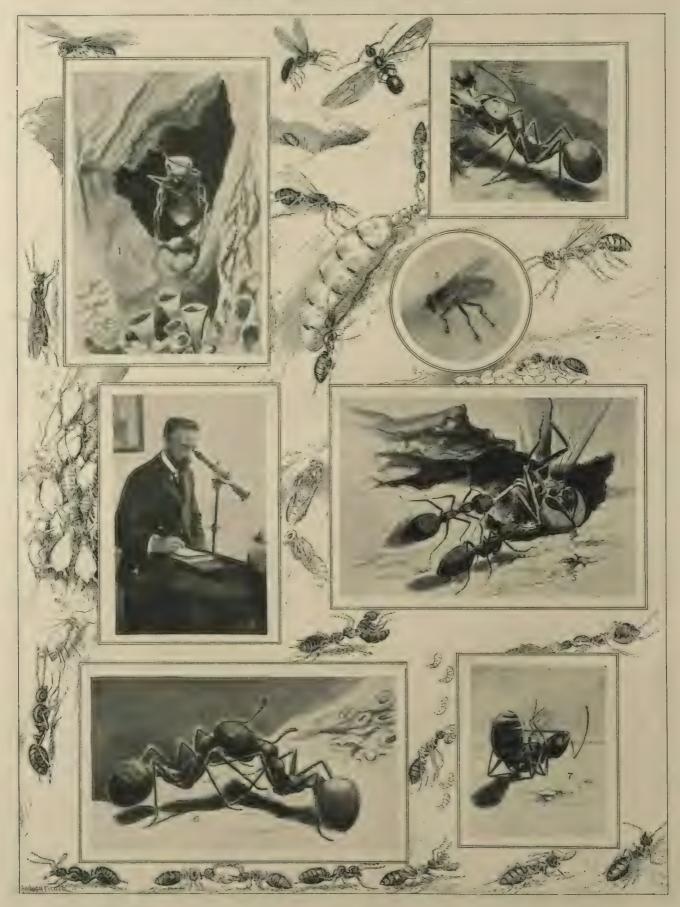


ALMOST BAFFLED BY PROST : AN ATTEMPT TO DRAW WATER FROM THE WELL AT SAN-DE-PU,
DURING FOURTEEN DEGREES BELOW ZERO

At the miniature Bisley twenty prizes were offered to successful competitors. Of these Colonel Hume and Lieutenant-Colonel Iwamitsu were first with fourteen points each. General Sir Ian Hamilton came second on h ' i' i', and was awarded a barrel of Japanese puckles. General Kuroki made seven. The range was 280 mètres, and a five-ringed target one mètre wade was used. The captured Russian weapons gave everyone an equal han.

OBSERVING INSECT LIFE: THE BIOSCOPE, A NEW AID TO SCIENCE

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY DR. ATERED GRADENWITZ; BORDER BY A. HUGH FISHER.



- 1. AN ANT AT ITS MORNING TOTLET.
- 2. AN ANT ATTACKING ITS PREY.
- J. A FLY AS SEEN THROUGH THE BIOSCOPE AT A GREAT DISTANCE,
- 4. Drawing from the Living Ant: Dr. de Gaspary Using the Bioscope Fitted with a Cambra Lucida for Drawing.
- 5. Dealing with a Dead FLY: Two Arts Assisting Each Other to Remove the Carcase.
- 6. A DRADLY STRUGGLE BETWEEN TWO ANTS, AS REVEATED BY THE BIOSCOPE.
- ;. Casuatty in Ant-Life: A Case of



INDICATED BY THE MAN HIGHEST UP THE BANK.



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE PREMIER MINE WORKINGS, WITH THE EXACT PLACE (\mathbf{x}) OF THE FIND.



A HANDPUL WORTH A MILLION: THE DIAMOND IN THE HANDS OF MR. WALTER BRUNTON, ONE OF THE PREMIER MINE OFFICIALS.



.. THE DISCOVERER SHOWING THE PLACE OF HIS FIND: MR. FRED. WELLS, MINE-MANAGER.

THE LARGEST DIAMOND YET DISCOVERED: THE GREAT "CULLINAN" STONE, AND THE SPOT WHERE IT HAS LAIN HIDDEN FOR IGES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MR. W. BRINION.

The "Cultivan" diamond, the largest gene ever discovered, was found on the Fremier Diamond Mine, near Pretoria (Transval), on the evening of January so last. It weighs 50.7% into off intelligence in the stone, if inches long, if inches high, and it inches in depth. It is of splendid quality, and singularly free from defects. It was discovered by the mine-manager, Mr. F. Wells, who, while on a round of inspection between four and five allowed, saw the ways of the setting sun reflected from a projecting corner of the diamond high up on the mine-face. He climbed up the sloping bank, and with his packet-knife, which he broke in two during his feverish eff its to dislodge the big gem, he eventually succeeded in digging it out.



A BRONTOSAUR TEA: PREPARATIONS FOR THE MEAL BENEATH AN EXFINCT MONSTER'S SKELETON, IN THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. The huge fossil remains of the brontesaur discovered at Bone Quarry, in Wyoming, have now, after three years' labour, been set up in New York, and the Museum Trustees gave brontesaur teas unner the shadow of the skeleton. The monster is 07 feet long, 16 feet high, and weight 64 tons. The head is the only part "restored."



THE HUNTED TURNED HUNTER.

DRIVE BY G. F. LODGE.



I. THE SPECIE-SHIP.

2. THE WARNING TO HEAVE-10.



Berlin Photographic Co

THE KING'S LEAD IN THE WHISTLER VOGUE: THE FAMOUS ROYAL COLLECTION OF ETCHINGS AT THE NEW GALLERY.



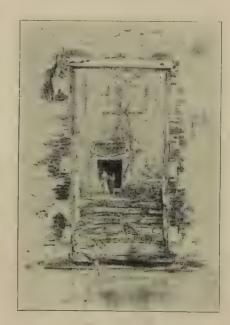
VIEW OF WESTMINSTER (1859).



ROTHERHITHE (2ND STATE) (1860).



FINETTE (1ST STATE) (1859).



THE GARDEN (1880)



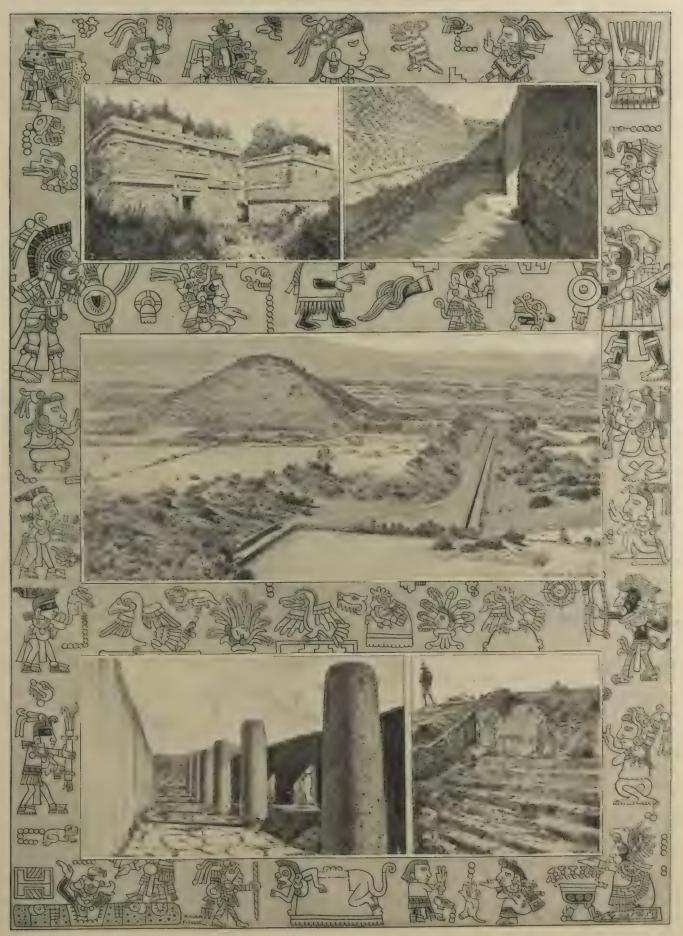
SAN GIORGIO (1880).



THE POOL (1859).

THE GIANT ARCHITECTURE OF OLD MEXICO AND YUCATAN.

DRAWN BY A. HUGH PICHER FROM PROTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY THE "SCHNITFIC AMERICAN."



^{1.} VESTIGES OF THE SO-CATTLE "NUNNERS" ! THE EASTERN FACADE.

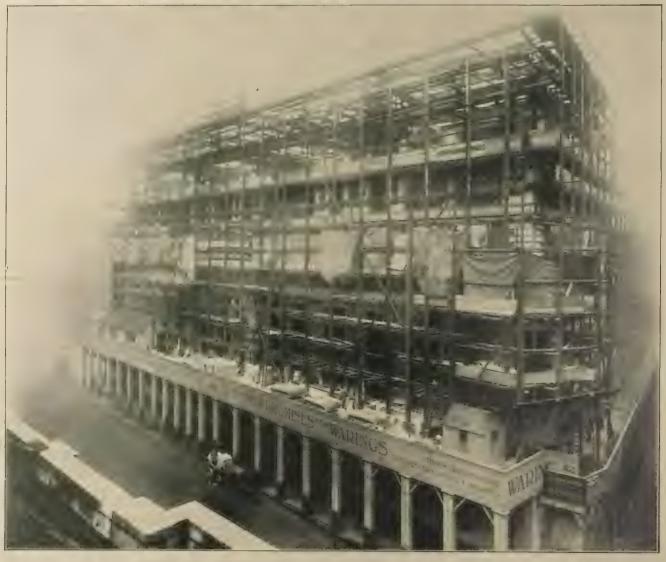
^{2.} CARVED WALLS IN A CHAMBER OF THE TEMPLE OF COLUMNS, MILLA, OAXACA, MEXICO.

^{3.} The Roadway of the Diad (on Right) and the Pyrand of the Sun ton Left) and the Ruins of San Juan, Teothuacan, Valley of Mexico.

^{4.} MONSTER MONOLITHS: INTERFOR OF THE TEMPLE OF COLUMNS, MITIA, OANACA, MEXICO.

ART. COMMERCE, AND CONVENIENCE.

WARING & GILLOW.



WARING AND GILLOW'S NEW PREMISES: SHOWING STAGE OF PROGRESS.

Architect: R. FRANK ATKINSON.

THE huge block in Oxford Street, W., for Waring and Gillow's new Furnishing Galleries is rapidly approaching completion. During the earlier stages there were grievous delays owing to disputes about ancient lights; but directly were settled a large building staff was put on, and passers - by have been literally able to watch the great structure growing week by week.

In a few months, therefore, we shall witness the opening of Galleries of Furniture and Applied Decorative Art unparalleled in the world.

It will then be possible for the customer to find within the new building every accessory, down to the smallest detail, both practical and artistic, required in the home.

There will be departments for furniture adapted from the different historic styles, specially designed for utility as well as ornament; carpets—Oriental directly imported from Waring's Eastern factories), English, and Continental; all classes of decorative fabrics and draperies, mantelpieces, brass-ware, pictures, ornaments, bedding, linen, kitchen utensils, and glass and china.

In short, the customer's house can in three days be furnished from basement to attic, decorated, and supplied with every article-from an entrance doormat to the most exquisite production of decorative art-without it being necessary to go outside the walls of Waring and Gillow's capacious and comprehensive premises.

Everything therein, no matter how trivial, will have the Waring stamp of taste and distinction.

The reputation of the firm has been built up its artistic quality and sound work; this will be maintained and enhanced in the future.

The firm's large experience, combined with the energetic application of its unequalled practical resources, has enabled it to reach the high-water mark of decorative perfection, and to invest every part of the business in its wider sphere with the notable Waring influence which has hitherto been its salient feature.

Wide experience and unequalled resources have given to Waring and Gillow a pre-eminence which they are now about to strengthen by appealing to the suffrages of all classes.

This will be the keynote of their greater enterprise in the new premises. They will cater for everyone; not only in the range of their departments but in the prices of their commodities.

These prices will be competitive in the fullest sense.

Waring and Gillow have large factories at Hammersmith, Liverpool, Lancaster, and Paris, fitted with modern labour-saving machinery and every up-to-date appliance for perfect and expeditious work.

Their economical resources in this direction, and their capacity as specialists are illustrated by the fact that they have secured in keen competition a very great number of contracts at home and abroad for ships, hotels, public buildings,

train-saloons, clubs, theatres, banks, palaces, etc.

The contracts obtained by Waring and Gillow probably outnumber those carried out by the furniture trade as a whole.

Their manufacturing resources enable them to produce at the lowest possible cost, and their customers consequently will be able to buy goods of the best quality and artistic design at prices which compare favourably with those obtained in many other furniture establishments lacking the essentials of durability and good taste.

In the internal arrangements of the Galleries every consideration will be paid to the convenience of visitors, whether they may contemplate buying anything or not.

There will be lifts, waiting-rooms, refreshmentrooms, post and telephone offices, conversationrooms, theatre and entertainment booking-office, and every convenience that up-to-date experience, both European and American, has been able to devise.

The New Galleries will be absolutely without equal. They will constitute a phenomenal and attractive exhibition of the artistic combined with the practical.

They will, indeed, be an object-lesson in decorative art, and on their merits cannot fail to become one of the artistic attractions of London. Few visitors to the metropolis will miss the opportunity of seeing so interesting and unique an enterprise.

SCIENCE APPLIED TO BUILDING.

WARING-WHITE

BUILDING COMPANY.



INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY'S NEW PREMISES IN COCKSPUR STREET. BEGUN JULY 15, 1904.

ERECTED BY THE WARING-WHITE COMBINATION.

Architect: HENRY TANNER, JUN.

A NEW era of building enterprise was inaugurated in London with the formation of the Waring-White Combination. It brought into operation entirely new methods of organisation and control, by which extraordinary expedition and stability of construction were made to run in double harness.

Sound construction has always been a characteristic of the better class of British buildings, but it was too often associated with leisurely methods, out of touch with the progressive and expeditious spirit of the twentieth century.

America had surprised us by showing how to run up a seven or eight storey block with a rapidity which semed to come within measurable distance of the growth of Aladdin's Palace. America, with its magical ideas, labour-saving contrivances, and reduction of method to a science, gave the initiative and taught us what could be done.

When Waring and Gillow, the great decorative firm, arrived at the determination to attain the highest degree of efficiency in all their undertakings, they quickly realised that in their building operations American science and energy must be grafted on to their own careful and solid work. Hence the formation last year of the Waring-White Building Combination.

The keynotes of this combination are Good Work and Speedy Work.

Good work means lasting work. Speedy work means a quicker return to the capitalist on the money he has invested.

No long and unprofitable delays need now stand between the investor in bricks and mortar and the dividends which should follow on completed enterprise.

The Ritz Hotel and the International Mercantile Marine Company's premises in Cockspur Street, both of which are being carried out by the Waring-White Combination, illustrate these conclusions. They are progressing in a manner hitherto unknown.

In July 1904 the Ritz Hotel site was not yet free from the débris of the demolished Walsingham and Bath Hotels. To-day the steel work is completed, and the next few months will see the structure finished.

The International Mercantile Marine Company's building was also only begun in July last. It is now nearing completion. Passers-by have marked with astonishment its progress day by day. The present stage is shown in the illustration.

These two undertakings are the obvious forerunners of a very important and widespread development. In the future, speed must be a co-equal factor with stability, and the Waring-White Combination possesses every facility, both in plant and experience, for keeping well to the front in both of these vital considerations.

Efficiency as well as speed are ensured by such an ideal organisation as that of the Waring-White Company and Waring and Gillow, the great firm of furnishers and decorators, acting in combination. The enormous value of these results, in the saving of time, the prevention of confusion, and smooth and rapid progress must be evident to all who have on hand, or contemplate, building enterprises.

Combined efficiency and speed is a force which is revolutionising the building and its allied industries.

THE MOMENT AFTER COMPLETION OF THE SIMPLON TUNNEL: "A HOT CATARACT.



THE BURSHING-IN OF A BOILING TORRENT: FLIGHT OF ENGINEERS AND WORKMEN.

eries, the one from the Swiss and the other from the Italian side, were separated by a thin partition

i to f hot water burst in from the higher gallery, and workmen and engineers had to retreat

sible to a place of safety.

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MUSIC. THE GRAND OPERA SEASON.

Although we have not reached the days when "March goes out like a limb," and although even Anil must end before the Grand Opera Season be the work at Covent Garden is already in a very forward condition. It is possible to give here some brief outline of the Syndicate's intention, for a large pirt of the programme is alt adv settled Monday, M iv I, will witness the first performance of the season, when "Das Rhemgold," first of the "Ring des Nibelungen," will be presented I he public response to the announcement of these performances has been so prompt and rons that the management, having exhausted nearly all the other seating accommodation, has decided to reserve the gallery. The two eveles, given without ruts and in accord mee with the Rivieuth tradition, will be combeted by May 15; but Dr. Richter will remain at the service of the Grand Opera Syndicate to conduct performances of the Wagnet operas that lie outside the Ring — "Lohe ngrin,"
"Tannhäuser," and perhaps the "Meistersin —" in more in the kando of a connection to remember that Dr. Richter conducted the first "Ring" cycle at Bayreuth twenty-nine years ago, and that he has dome more than any living man to develop the public appreciation of the great music-dramas.

Firming from the "Ring" to the novelties promised for the coming season, we find "Andrea Chenier," the opera by Giordano that never saw the light in the autumn campaign, although it was announced to performance. Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," written sixty years ago for Grisi, Mario, Tamburini, and Lablache, is to be revived, perhaps to find among the audience sons veteran who remembers the four famous singers. Rossini's "Barbiere di Siviglia," the opera he wrote in less than a month and for which he received



FROM PRINCE TO CARETAKER: THE DISCARDED "MELAMPUS" AWAITING A PURCHASER.

On the Mother Bank, Ryde, the vessels which Admiral Fider has just struck off the list, in accordance with the new eco-col in three lines availing purchasers. The "Melampus," once commanded by the Prince of is now in the hands of a carelaker and his vote, who receive a guinea a vocek. These vessels present the melancholy s of "a flect not in being,"

just eighty pounds, is set down for presentation, and, though it has aged considerably in the ninety years that have elapsed since the first performance, it will serve well to mark the contrast between the ancient and modern schools of musical thought and achievement. Puccini's long-promised "Madame Butterfly" will be heard in June. This opera was not successful when produced for the first time in Milan, but the composer was prompt to accept the popular verdict, made certain important alterations, and succeeded with the second presentation. Of the old favourites we are promised "La Bohème," "Faust," "Roméo et Juliette," "Rigoletto," "Aïda," "Ballo in Maschera," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Carmen,"

"Nozze di Figaro," and "Don Giovanni." Even these works do not exhaust the list.

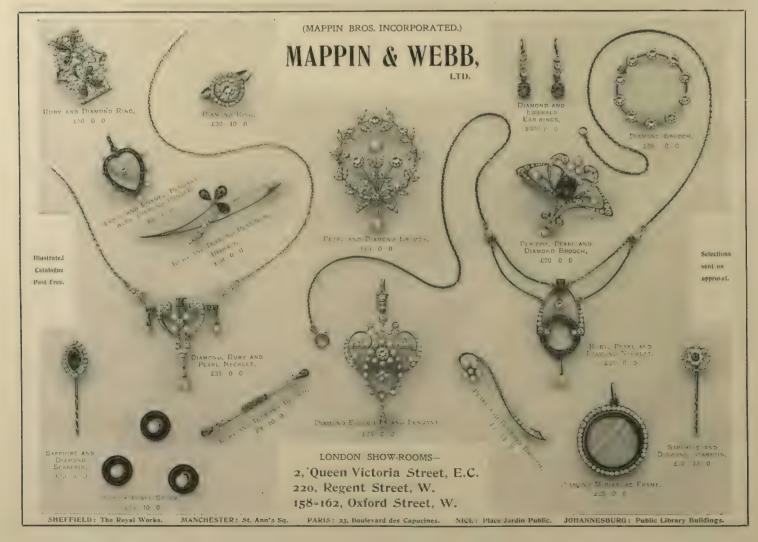
the list.

All the contracts for the season are not yet signed, but down to the present Catuso and Scotti are reengaged; Madame Melba will return; that splendid artist, Fräulein Destinn, who conquered Covent Garden last year, is to be heard in several tôles, including Carmen; Madame Kirkby Lunn will be with us fresh from her American triumphs; and Mlle. Selma Kurz has been engaged to tepeat her fine performance in the "Ballo in Maschera." For German operat the combination is a very strong one, and includes Herr Van Rooy and Mme. Knupfer-Egh. The agents of the Syndicate are working in all the reat Continental centres of Europe, weighing the merits of the most modern work and giving careful attention to the stars that have lately risen in the operatic firmament. We are likely to hear, and happily to welcome, at Covent Garden some new singers of more than ordinary merit. All the contracts for the

The Stage Society announce that they will produce, on the 13th and 14th inst., "The Three Daughters of Monsieur Dupont," by Brieux. A specially interesting programme is promised by the Society for the following month, when they hope to stage Mr. George Bernard Shaw's Messrs, Oetzmann and Co.

"Man and Superman."

Messrs. Oetzmann and Co., of 62 to 70, Hampstead Road, W., announce that they have purchased the entire stock of Messrs. Norman and Stacey, Limited, of 252 to 256. Tottenham Court Road, and are now removing it to their own show-rooms and galleries in Hampstead Road, and that all goods are marked in plain figures at the lowest possible competitive prices for cash. Deferred payments with full benefit of cash-prices can be arranged, interest only being added to cover the period over which payments are extended.



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LADIES' PAGES

The statement that the King has given his consent to the respective engagements of the Duke of Saxe-Cohurg to a German Princess, and of the Princess of inaught to the Prince who is in the d

of Sweden.

It would be marriages of any of the junior members of his family legal—as far as our own country's laws go, of course. The Act in question was passed to prevent the marriages of the younger members of the royal family with commoners, and the immediate occasion of its passage was the annoyance of King George III. It the marriage of his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, with the widowed Countess of Waldecrave.

The marriage of his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, with the widowed Countess of Waldecrave.

The marriage of his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, with the widowed Countess of Waldecrave.

The world for so huge a sum last year. As there was then ho law to prevent a royal marriage with any woman whom the Prince might choose for himself—so that Anne Hyde had been the mother of our two Queens, Mary II. and Anne, because she was married to a Prince, though she was herself merely the daughter of a lawyer—the Duchess of Gloucester could not be denied her place in the royal family, and her son in due course inherited his father's princely title and rights. This isked King George III. greatly; he had himself given up his love for Lady Sarah Lennox for reasons of State, and, instead of that fact making him more sympathetic a pair of lovers, it seemed to harden his heart others should cheerfully resign their heart had done so. This is, after all, a development of human nature. Accust had done so. This is, after all, a development of human nature. Accust had done so this heart of their should cheerfully resign their heart had done so this princes have since that date practically married ladies of lower station than royalty, their unions have never received the Sovereign's sanction, and hence have been illegal. Princesses, of course, have been illegal. Princesses, of course have been illegal. Princesses, of course have been illegal to marria

In the German roval family, and indeed in those of most other countries, the Sovereign claims much greater rights over the juniors of his own family than this Royal Marriage Act gives to our monarch. The present German Emperor was educated mainly



A BEAUTIFUL WHILE SATIN GOWN

The rich lustre of the satin is lift unbriken ?

by tutors chosen by Bismarck, and not at all under the influences that his own admirable father and by tutors chosen by Bismarck, and not at all under the influences that his own admirable father and mother would have selected. The Russian Sovereign has power, not merely to exile from their native country those of his relatives who many without his consent, but to confiscate their property; and the Grand Duke Paul, who has been granted the doubtful favour of being allowed to return to Russia at this crisis, was only permitted to do so on condition that his wife of lower birth should not also breathe the air of that delightful country; her husband had to part from her at the frontier. After all, though we are told that foreign nations dislike us because we are so vain of our institutions and national character—there does really seem a little reason for high and low to insist upon being proud of and grateful for the privilege of being English!

high and low to insist upon being proud of and grateful for the privilege of being English!

A public meeting is to be held by the Women's Suffrage Society in Queen's Hall on March 14. Curiously enough, only Members of Patliament are announced to speak. Mr. Leonard Courtney is chairman. The American Senate has removed from the Bill to admit the three Territories that have applied to become States, a provision that was incorporated in the original draft, that the franchise in the proposed new States should be denied only to "the defective or delinquent classes of men" and all women. A general protest was raised by American women, and the classification was therefore, in terms, dropped. This does not alter the fact, however, that this classification is actually made in all of the States but four, just as it is in this country, where the only adult persons who may never vote are lunatics or idiots, prisoness actually in gaol, paupers unable or unwilling to maintain themselves—and women! It is a curious anomaly, to say the least of it; and more so in the case of America than here, since the position of women there is wider and more respected. A statue of Miss Frances Willard was placed in the National Capitol at Washington a few weeks ago, in a hall that has been assigned to receive such memorials of great personages as selected by the local Legislatures of each State. Miss Willard's statue was voted to a place in this Hall of Heroes by the State of Illinois, and at the formal reception of it as a gift to the nation, the Senators of Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa delivered addresses. The next day a holiday was given in the schools of Washington in order that the children whose parents wished it might visit the statue; each child brought a flower to lay at the feet, and was presented with a memorial medal bearing a copy of the beautiful image. It was characteristic of the real position of American women workers that the sculptor chosen by the State of Illinois to execute the figure was a woman, Miss Mears; and the famo





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dressed, in pairs, in different colours; two wore palbline, the next two a deeper blue, the third pair pink, and the last pretty couple were in white, with deeper rose-coloured sashes; and the trimmings on the white hats corresponded in tone to the dresses. The effect as a whole is reported to have been excellent. For the dimsels themselves the plan has obvious and tages. The individuality is not obscured becomingness of the colour chosen can A uniform effect is, however, always in the misse, and most brides will prefer such a costume for their attendant maids as another set of frocks made at the same great house as the issorted to the interest of the same great house as the insorted to the interest of the same great house as the insorted to the interest of the same great house as the insorted to the same great house the same great house as the insorted to the same great house the same great house as the insorted to the same great house the same great house as the insorted to the same great house the same great house as the insorted to the same great house the same great house as the insorted to the same great house the same great house as the insorted to the same great house the same great house

hats of pale-yellow chilton with white and vellow shaded ostrich feathers. Weddings are few during Lent, but preparations for "giving in marriage" continue. Brides' fashions are now reverting to simplicity: the elaborately and heavily embrodered toilettes that were so usual a short time ago are less in favour than plain satin and lace, veiled or merely flounced with chiffon, fixed on by time clusters or trails of flowers. The Marie Antoinett fichu, either in mu-lin edged with lace, or entirch of old lace, is a very usual finish to the corsage. The bide's mother is allowed to make herself as



THE COMING FASHION FOR A VISITING GOWN.

me su black face-cloth. The bostics is draped to ht the

magnificent as she pleases. If she prefer heavy stateliness, the traditional trained robe of rich-coloured velvet, pansy violet, or royal blue, or emerald, or ruby in tint, is suitable when adorned with a collar and front of good lace. But if she be still young—as brides mothers are nowadays, strange to say, though brides are, on the average, some years older than they were a generation ago—then shot taffetas or bright-coloured silk of some variety, trimmed abundantly with sparkling embroideries and encrusted with lace motifs, will not be thought too striking. Lady Hammond, at her daughter's recent wedding, wore china-blue chiffon velours, with a deep collar of Venetian point spangled with gold embroidery; the skirt was trimmed with a band of lace similarly brightened, heading a deep full flounce veiled in blue chiffon touched with gold; and the toque was of white satin straw trimmed with long ostrich plumes. The Princess of Monaco, at her daughter's marriage, wore mauve chiffon velours made with a deep yoke covering the shoulders of Irish point, over which fell splendid pearls; lace decorated the skirt, and also formed the toque, trimmed with an aigrette of pink mauve.

Very slowly are the new and startling hats creeping into the Regent Street windows. If one goes inside and asks for the Paris models, there they are, with their startling bandeaux to tip the whole erection up almost at right angles from the back to the front of the head, or else their clumps of flowers or feathers resting against the left side of the head, so as to throw the toque to a great height at that place, whence an abrupt slepe to the right ear. There they are, the plateau shapes turned over abruptly at the back, and trimmed all over the upturned back part, and far down over a cachepeigne, too, with flowers or ostrich-tips. There they are, the tiny turbans and pill-box shapes with their saucy aigrettes rising ever so high at the left ear. But when are they coming out on the heads of average women? Donbless we shall see courage taken presently, and the smartest toilettes in the first place, and more average dressing not long after, finished by these compositions that seem so startling just now because they are yet new. The eye soon gets accustomed to anything in dress. To look over an old fashion magazine teaches that; and teaches, too, that men's fashionschange also, though less abruptly and perceptibly than our own. For the present, most milliners are discreetly offering their customers much the same totpedo and boat-shaped, and round mushtoom or sailor shapes that we are well accustomed to, modified only by trimming with Spring flowers. We certainly do not always accept the fashions of Paris, and up to now there seems but a limited stock of audacity forthcoming to adopt the more striking of the new models that Paris is sending. FILOMENA.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will dated Jan. 2, 1901) of MR. CHARLES MAW, C. H.: sdale, Nutfield, Surrey, and of Messrs. Maw, S. i. Sons, Aldersgate Street, who died on Jan. 25, i. : on Feb. 28 by Charles Trentham Maw, Iredenick Trentham Maw, and Mowbray Trentmam Maw, the sons, the value of the estate being £342.065. Fhe testator gives £3000, certain money at his bankers in Pall Mall and Eastbourne, and while she remains a punster the use of his residence and £5000 per annum



AL CROSS COUNTRY · ALLENGE CUP.

to early was computed for on March 4, and was won by the Highgale men, who not only gained the first two p nees, but had seven runners in the first manual. The tenther was manufactured by Messrs.

""" and Sheffield.

Sharwood; £500 each to his nine daughters; all interest in the business premises in Aldersgate Street, and, on the death or marriage of Miss Sharwood, his residence at Nutfield, to his son Charles; and legacies to his other children, friends, and servants. The residue of his property he leaves to his children Frederick, George, Percival, Maty, Julia, Florence Jane, Emily, Anne, Martha, Elizabeth, Sarah Octavia, and Sydney Ruth.

The will (dated Jan. 28, 1902) of Mr. PHILIP WOOLLEY. of The Brokes. Reigate, who died on

Dec. 27, was proved on Feb. 23 by Edward Feetham Courts, Marth. Seth Smith, and the Rev. Francis Dormer Pierce, the value of the real and personal estate being £235,212. The testator bequeaths the ready money at his bankers, the household effects, names to his wife, Mrs. Rebe Annette Woolley; £350 each to the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children and the Marine Society for the training—ship Warrspite; £1000, in trust, for the necessitous poor of Holden Park, Southborough; £1000 to the National Life-Boat Institution for the purchase of a life-boat to be called the Philip Woolley; £500 each to the Peckham Pension Society, the Infant Orphan Asylum. Wanstead, and the London Orphan Asylum: and legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves, in trust, for all his child en.

The will (dated Nov. 7, 1904) of Mr. EDWARD ROWEN EVANS, of Llansaintffraed, Brecon, has been proved by the Rev. John James Evans, the brother, and Henry Frederick William Harries, the nephew, the value of the estate amounting to £143,233. He gives £10,000 to his sister, Elizabeth Jane Evans; £10,000 to his nephew Henry Frederick William Harries; £3000 each to his nephews and nieces Cecilia Jane Harries, John Harries, Sibyl Frances Dickinson, Eleanor Ida Webb, Thomas Edward Harries, and Jane Gwendoline Philippa Harries; and the residue of his property to his said brother.

Fre will (dated Sept. 14, 1903), with two codicils, of Mr. James Cutter, of Wingrove, Clayton Road, Newcastle, brewer, who died on Dec. 20, has been proved by Mrs. Elizabeth Sarah Firth, the stepdaughter, and Henry Charles Cutter Firth, the value of the estate being £131,386. The testator gives £5000 each to Gladys Marguerite Firth, Margaret Ann Firth, and Elizabeth Chailton Firth; £100 each to his executors; £1000 and his interest in property in East Union Terrace to his nephew Anthony Cutter; and during the life of Mrs. Firth, £600 per annum to Henry James Cutter Firth. The residue of his property he leaves, in trust, for Mrs. Firth for life and then in equal shares to her children.

The will (dated May 2, 1904) of Mr. JOHN JACKSON, of Springlield, Manchester Road, Great Lever, Lancashire, who died on Sept. 1, has been proved by Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, the widow, and Ton Jackson and Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Hoyle, the children, the value of the estate amounting to £104,681. Subject to the gift to his wife of £200, his leasehold house and furniture, and an annuity of £600, the testator leaves all his estate and effects to his said two children.

The will (dated March 25, 1899), with a codicil of May 6, 1903, of Mr. Frederick Elkington, of Sion Hill, Wolverley, Worcester, who died on Jan. 2, was proved on Feb. 20 by his sons Herbert Frederick Elkington and Gerard Bartleet Elkington, the value of the estate

amounting to £91,889. The testator gives £2000 each to his daughters Gertrude Flizabeth and Emily Mary; £50 per annum to Mary Agnes Lomas; £2000 for the education of the sons of his son William Howard; and £100 each to the following Birmingham hospitals the Georgeal, the Queen's the Eve, the Children's a the Homeopathic. The residue of his estate and effects he leaves to his seven children.

The will (dated Sept. 29, 1903) of Mr. John Henry Austin, of Shortlands, Kent, who died on Dec. 12,



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has been proved by George Adolphus West. 1 in the Benjamin Leader, and Edward Charles Warren the executors, the value of the estate being £80.734. The testator gives £100 each to his executors; £100 to George Cochrane; £100 per annum to his niece Maria Frances Austin; and the income, for life, from his residuary estate to his wife. On her decease £5000 is to go as she shall appoint; £6000 to his grandson James Francis; £5000 each to his grandfuldren Arthur Murdoch and Dorothy Emily; his residence to his granddaughter Ann; £1000 each to nine nephews and nieces; and £500 each to five



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The will dated May 20, 1001) of the Rev. Russell Day, of Horstead Rectory, Norfolk, who died on Oct. \$\varphi_1\$ is the said of the Widow in the Wid

N de, and Thomas K. Parr; £500 each to children of his deceased brothers Henry and Maurice £500 to the daughters of Russell Camper Day; £400, to the maintenance of the Chapel at King Colk. Call Land to the Bishop of Ne Land to the Lan

the fortune of h up to £25,000, and the ultimate is sidue divided amore, the children of his two brothers.

death or ren fe he gives £1000 to the London Hos £1500 to the National Life-Boat Institution for building and equipping a life-boat to be called the 7. P. Train £500 each to the East London Hospital for Sick Children, city of London Hospital for 1 Northern Hospital for 1 Northern Hospital Hospital for 1 Northern H



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the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, the Royal Scottish Hospital, the London Ophthalmic Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, the Gordon Boys' Home, the Home for Little Boys, Swanley, the City Orthopache Hospital, the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children, the Reedham Orphanage, the Sailors' Orphan Girls' School and Home, the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society School, the Hampstead General Hospital, the Royal Dental Hospital, the National Hospital, for the Paralysed and Epileptic, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Royal Caledonian Society, the City of London Truss Society; and the Society for the Progagation of the Gospel. Subject to other legacies, the residue of his property is to go to his nephew George Traill.

THE NEW "STATE EXPRESS" WORKS.

THE NEW "STATE EXPRESS" WORKS. The development of the Ardath Tobacco Company's business has necessitated their removal to new premises, and the handsome block illustrated on this page has just been opened in Worship Street for the manufacture of the firm's noted "State Express" Cigarettes. The premises are most commodious, and have been fitted with every modern improvement to secure the health and comfort of the workers. On the top floor the leaf is dealt with, stripped, sorted, and sent to the cutting department. On the splendidly lighted second floor the cigarettes are made amid surroundings that present the acme of cleanliness, no small consideration in the manufacture of this particular article. On the same floor are also the moulding, soldering, and packing departments, and the drying-room for goods to be exported. H.M.'s Excise is accommodated in the first floor, and they have been (allotted a very pleasant room. Near by are the stock-room, the supply stores, and the dispatch department. The entire establishment may be said to present a model of what a tobacco-factory should be.









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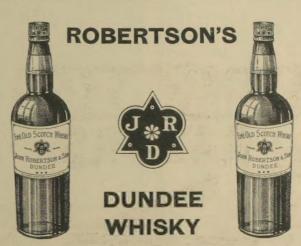


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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES

Among West London Churchmen sincere regret is felt at the approaching departure of the Rev. W. H. Griffith Thoms, the newly appointed Principal of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford. His loss will be felt as severely as was that of Father Adderley, for he is not only a preacher of exceptional ability, but an active social worker. Portman Chapel has been transformed during his incumbency into St. Paul's Church, Portman Square, and there is no more prosperous Evangelical church in Marylebone. Marylebone.

The Christian Evidence Society has arranged for a very interesting series of Thursday morning addresses during Lent at All Saints', Margaret Street. Amongst the lecturers are the Archdeacon of Middlesex; Professor Newsom, Reader at the Temple; and the Rev. W. S. Swayne, Vicar of St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens. St. Margaret's.

The Dean of Canterbury and Mrs. Wace have gone to Switzerland for a five weeks' holiday.

Canon Beeching will be in residence at Westminster Abbey during Lent, and on Fridays he is to give a series of lectures on the Apostles' Creed.

Prebendary Whitworth, Vicar of All Saints', Margaret Street, says in his Lenten letter that the Sunday evening services are everywhere falling into neglect, and

he urges that Churchmen should make it a leature of this year's Lenten observance to throng their own place of worship in the evening in witness against the prevailing neglect.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell has returned to the City Temple in restored health. The congregations at his first Sunday and Thursday services after his holiday were very little smaller than when he first succeeded Dr. Parker. His recent slight breakdown has, however, warned Mr. Campbell that he must restrict himself to his pulpit duties and avoid outside engagements.

At the May meetings of the Congregational Union, Mr. D. C. Lathbury, formerly editor of the Guardian and the Pilot, has promised to read a paper on "The Ethics of Journalisms."

Ethics of Journalism.

The Free Church Council has held its annual meetings this week at Manchester. Dr. Horton is the President for 1905-0, in succession to Mr. Meyer. He intends to hold a series of conventions during the year at various centres, for which the churches of a V. hole district will be grouped together.

Under the distinguished patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Aosta, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll),

Princess Henry of Battenberg, and their Excellencies the Italian Ambassador and Madame Pansa, the annual Festival Ball in aid of the funds of the Italian Hospital, Queen Square, W.C., will be held at the Galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colours on Monday, May 15. The ball, it may be mentioned, is the only function of the kind held in the year for the benefit of the Italian Hospital, and it is requested that applications for tickets and other communications may be addressed to the hon. secretary of the ball committee at the hospital.

"Dress and Decoration" is the title of a publication issued by Messrs. Liberty and Co. It contains a series of large coloured prints illustrating the harmony that can be achieved between dress and various schemes of house-decoration. The plates are of somewhat unequal merit, but this is more than compensated for by three really beautiful designs known as "Helen," "Issult," and "Hosephine." and " Josephine."

The Plasmon Company, with whom the War Office has placed a very large contract, recently received important orders by telegraph from Lady Knollys and Lady Curzon.

With reference to the "Paris in London" scheme, the name of M. Gérard should have been associated as architect with that of Mr. Gilbee Scott when these gentlemen permitted us to reproduce their design for the proposed palace of French industries in the Strand.









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Miss Helene A. Davidson, a trained nurse, writing from "Westbury," Barry Read, East Bulwich, says:

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2. INDIGESTION.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Dixon, of Dickinson Street West, Horwich, says: "I used to be a martyr to indigestion. I had headache, too, very acute pains in the stomach, and spasms; and at times my chest seemed puffed out to three times its usual size. I had no appetite; could not digest even the lightest food, and my weakness became so great that I was almost like one paralysed. This was my state before I tried Bile Beans. Now all is changed. A course of this wonderful medicine brought back my strength, ended both indigestion and all its symptoms, and has restored me to perfect health."

3. CONSTIPATION.

Mrs. Ellen Scott, of Creek View, South Benfleet, Essex, says: "For months and months I suffered. My appetite left me, and I became weak and altogether run down. So debilitated was I that to get from one room to another I had to cling to pieces of furniture. One day my daughter visited me, and advised me to try Bile Beans. I did so, and to our delight they very soon improved me. A few boxes quite restored me to health. I am now perfectly healthy and well, and although over eighty can do my housework and get about with ease."

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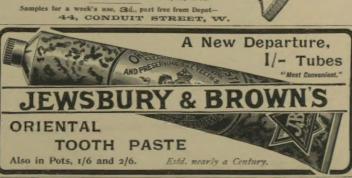
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